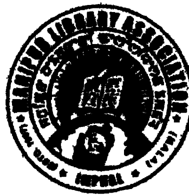


LIBRARY MOVEMENT

(A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION)



VOL. 11 ISSUE NO. 1-4 JAN. - DEC. 2007

Dr. Th. Purnima Devi
Editor

Dr K. Sangeeta Devi
Joint Editor

MANIPUR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MANIPUR



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(LIBRARY MOVEMENT)

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LIBRARYGEE EEHOU

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Dedicated to
Late Prof. M.R Kumbhar

MANIPUR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARYGEE EEHOU

(LIBRARY MOVEMENT)

Vol.11 No. 1-4 (January- December 2007)

Special Issue

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MANIPURI SECTION

LIBRARYGEE EEHOU
(LIBRARY MOVEMENT)
Vol.11 Issue No. 1-4 January - December 2007

Edtitorial

Editorial Board and the cooperation of the members of MALA - we are please to inform our readers, that with untiring efforts of the staff it has been possible to bring out the *Librarygee Eehou* after a gap of 10 years.

The present maiden issue of the journal includes twelve articles covering varied subjects of interest to the library professionals. The articles by H. Peter Ohly briefly but lucidly describe Bibliometric Technique in Data mining for information retrieval. Second article by S.R Gupta speaks of library professional s ethics and interpersonal relationship for human resource management in libraries. The third article describes the importance of Digital Preservation and Content Analysis. The fourth article deals with the role of UGC-Infonet. The fifth article presents the research output of Delhi University. The sixth article deals with Public Library System and utilization of resources by the users. The seventh article speaks of the role and activities of Manipur Library Association in the library movement. The eighth article is related with higher education system, which deals with Omni-tech system of education. The nineth article describes the importance of traditional knowledge. The remaining three articles present the Manipuri section written in Manipur Language. The first article deals with library movement in India with reference to Manipur. The second article speaks of library awareness in the changing environment and the last article deals with promotion of reading habit.

We acknowledge our special gratitude to Mr. H. Peter Ohly and Dr. S.R. Gupta for their valuable contribution in this special issue of publication.

I hope and pray that this publication will be well received by the Library and Information professionals. Any suggestions for its improvement are always welcome.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE IS DEDICATED TO OUR BELOVED TEACHER, LATE PROF. M.R. KUMBHAR, WHO HAVE BEEN GUIDING US IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION AND LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE STATE OF MANIPUR

Dr. Th. Purnima Devi.

Editorial Board

From the President's Desk

Dear friends,

On behalf of the new office bearers of the association (MALA), I am thankful to you all members of MALA for giving us a chance for management of the Association for current term of 2 years (i.e. 2007-2009). We took charge of office on 18th May, 2007 from the outgoing office bearers. Due to the advancement of Science & Technology, today, people are talking about Information technology (IT) and knowledge dissemination and also about digital library etc which facilitates a lot of things to acquire knowledge to the users. But, the situation of libraries (centers for acquiring knowledge) in Manipur is still very dismal. So, sometimes I got myself confused while I was thinking over the gap in the development of library in the state and that in other states on India. This is because, our libraries do not fulfill even traditional form of libraries and we do not expect any change in the near future. There is no library in rural areas, club libraries are dead. Academic libraries in the colleges are not up to the mark of our expectations, even libraries in the secondary schools which are turning centers to go for higher education and shaping one's future career are dismal. Development comes through changes and changes come with movement. The programmes taken up by MALA like seminar, symposium, orientation courses, library day, library week and Book Fair are for awareness of the people about the importance and need of library in social development and to create reading habit among the masses. MALA has been doing many things on a war footing since its establishment on 24th May 1987 to bring a total change in libraries in the state. At this stage, some people are talking that MALA is doing nothing, they can't provide books, furniture and grants to the club libraries. But, in response to these irresponsible and unreasonable charges, I would like to say that we are not Govt. organisation but just a pressure group. India got freedom from British due to non cooperation movement launched by the people of India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. So, credit goes to Gandhi for his movement, not to British for giving freedom to India. Our problem is that law makers, administrators and concerned executives have neglected library. They feel that library is not essential and not related to day today lives like food, electricity, water and air, etc. To this, I would like to submit that this perception is totally untenable, because this is the age of knowledge and library is the Fountain of knowledge and bridge of past, present and future generations. At this critical juncture, we the members should work together (Under the umbrella of MALA) for the unity and integrity of the association to enable ourselves to achieve the objectives of MALA. We should try to nurture love and confidence of the people of Manipur on Manipur Library Association forever.

K. Chaoba Singh

Newly Elected Members of Manipur Library Association (MALA) 2007-2009

Chaoba Kangjam	-	President
N. Krishnamohaon Singh	-	Vice President
Th. Chandra Singh	-	Vice President
N. Samu	-	General Secretary
Miss Dr. K. Sangeeta Devi	-	Joint Secretary
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L.Brajabidhu Singh	-	Executive Member
Th. Suleta Devi	-	Executive Member

Bibliometric Mining: Added Value from Document Analysis and Retrieval

H. Peter Ohly*

Abstract

Bibliometrics is understood as statistical analysis of scientific structures and processes. The analyzed data result from information and administrative actions. The demand for quality judgments or the discovering of new structures and information means that Bibliometrics takes on the role of being exploratory and decision supporting. To the extent that it has acquired important features of Data Mining, the analysis of text and Internet material can be viewed as an additional challenge. In the sense of an evaluative approach, Bibliometrics can also be seen to apply inference procedures as well as navigation tools.

Keyword : Bibliometrics, Data Mining, Web Mining.

Introduction

Bibliometrics is a relatively recent research direction[1]. It has profited substantially from the thorough work of scientific libraries, and with current world-wide accessibility of databases, has become indispensable. Bibliometrics measures indirectly by making derivations from formal calculations on publication pools, without regard to information on contents or creation conditions. It therefore has a certain attraction, because it allows "objective" comparison, evaluation and direction of the process of knowledge creation. The scientists and sciences examined are, however, excluded as they need not be queried in either

* Social Sciences Information Centre, Bonn, Germany

the collection of the data nor its interpretation. Given increasingly larger data sets and new information technologies we will ask in the following whether a relationship to knowledge-based technologies, like Data Mining exists, and whether these disciplines imply both extended possibilities and precautions.

The Metaphor of Mining

Conventional analysis, including bibliometric analysis, follows a firm research plan. First, a theoretical orientation within one area - usually from practical problems and limited interests - takes place. Then a concrete hypothesis is derived, which can be confirmed or disproved upon application of a suitable collection and analysis design. Finally, an interpretation of the results of analysis takes place within the theoretical and practical context.

With "mining" it is different. This metaphor is, of course, derived from digging, or mining, for metal; preferably precious metals. In this case we have only a vague idea what information in a database can be expected. Only systematic, and simultaneously goal-oriented searches lead to knowledge which would not have been obvious by itself. Mining is to be regarded therefore as an exploratory procedure, where heuristic procedures are applied with the goal of filtering out some highly important discoveries or particularly valuable details from a quantity of unordered information. Statistical and logical criteria are useful here only in as much as they serve to further limit the search area to guarantee that one is still on a promising path.

Knowledge Discovery

Still greater expectations are usually held for mining. In *KD Nuggets* "Data Mining" - also equated with

"Knowledge Discovery in Databases" (KDD) - is defined as follows: "Data mining is the process of finding new and potentially useful knowledge from data"[2]. Or, according to Frawley et al.: (Data Mining is) "...the nontrivial extraction of implicit, previously unknown, and potentially useful information from data" (1992)[3], that refers to large data sets or databases[4]. The retrieved information is thus, on the one hand, empirically justified and, on the other hand, new and important. This must be demanded of any (new) scientific discovery, but here the approach is aimed, from the very beginning at separating the chaff from the wheat, to find only exceptional results. This procedure is a kind of scientific induction, such as generating facts and hypotheses. Knowledge Discovery has, aside from the application of statistic procedures to databases, still more aspects such as computer based decision support, machine learning procedures and visualization (Schmidt Thieme 2002). KDD targets problem-decisive search results and when analyzing large data sets depends on machine improvements to the search strategy and descriptive representations. The inclusion of as much as possible of the relevant, original data results from the goal of the best possible decision. On the other hand a multivariance of the empirical basis is thereby produced, which may lead to inadmissible generalizations.

Text Mining

Text (Data) Mining is seen as an extension of Data Mining in that it refers to alphanumeric data and thus explicitly addresses the semantic aspect. As applications are called: Question answering, information extraction, thesaurus production, content summarizing, categorizing and text grouping (Hearst 1999). Either it concerns searches for interesting (often synthetically derived) contents, the "nuggets," or global overviews, which both require automatic language processing. Visual diagrams are more

difficult to produce by the non-numerical form of the data since quantitative characteristics can only be derived indirectly. As with Data Mining, the objective is more than just optimal retrieval of extant (text) data, rather, scattered context information has to be evaluated and combined.

In emphasizing the practical usability of the identified data one can speak of "Information Mining" with the inclusion of quantitative data as necessary. According to Kruse and Borgelt "Information mining is the non trivial process of identifying valid, novel, potentially useful, and understandable patterns in heterogeneous information sources" (2003). Compression and selection of information from the Worldwide Web contains principles of text and information mining. "Web Mining," however, goes even further beyond that, since very many different data types occur, the database is enormously large and information on page linking and access can be included (Hearst 1997; Ghani et al. 2000). Web mining can thereby operate under different criteria: Analysis of the contents (of a web page or a search result), the structures and the general or problem-related usage (Schmidt Thieme 2002).

Bibliometrics as Indirect Data Collection

Bibliometrics as the measurement of scientific texts can be considered as a scientific discipline of exploratory description and hypothesis testing, within which Scientometrics and Informetrics[5] should be included. Precisely defined text data are quantified (e.g. by counting of word forms) and compared with one another, correlated or condensed in diagrams or coefficients. They should be related to what is regarded as statistically normal. The distinctiveness of Bibliometrics is in the data origin, since it refers to information which was generated in another context. Books or articles are created with the intention of communicating certain ideas to other scientists. Their

interpretation as a measure of scientific productivity, intellectual affinity or user acceptance is not simply given. In principle a discrepancy between data intention and analysis intention is to be expected whereby the validity of the interpretation comes into question. Due to the originally, different usage destination, a multiplicity of distortions arise, which are only conditionally cancelled out by total overviews[6]. The results remain only indicators, which must be discussed depending upon granularity against the background of the data generation.

Bibliometric Mining

With its use as a procedure for evaluation and control of science and information flows Bibliometrics can be regarded more as a mining and discovery procedure. It also works with statistic-exploratory examined, large data sets to obtain overviews or highlights on selected scientific fields. Thematic maps or author networks correspond to the goal of a condensed representation, which can serve as support for science management decisions. Rankings, co-citation and impact factors backed procedures permit an indirect evaluation of the sources and a restriction of search space. Results ranking, listing of "similar" sources, or the generation of semantic maps of targeted searches supports the retrieval process. A noteworthy example is Google search, where from the outset, the area searched is limited to frequently linked Internet sites[7]. Other search methods weight extracted words according to their occurrence in certain page sections and in relation to the total occurrence in the considered text or database[8]. Citation databases, such as CiteBase Search[9] and Cite Seer, which contain online publications and freely accessible texts on the Internet, permit the use of bibliometric analyses directly on Internet texts.

Synthetic-deductive procedures[10], such as text summarizing, or clustering across several documents, or

author weighting in accordance with the context of their cooperation are rather scarce in retrieval or bibliometric analysis applications[11]. With the pre-conditions of theoretical derivation and operationalization disclosure, in logical processing would not only bibliometric mining[12], but a value-added analysis be conceivable: Unit of analysis is no longer the individual document but information in its context[13], as with network analyses where actors are evaluated and compared with respect to their context. Bibliographic description schemes of the database suppliers and the meta data as well as the Semantic Web[14] on the Worldwide Web offer assistance for this. An expansion to the search for highlighted individual cases and the representation of proximate structures as well as the tracking of dynamic developments would all be desirable additions where general trends, as well as salient individual developments emerge. Cited Half-Life and Immediacy Index[15] here offer only very much reduced information in a dynamic view.

Conclusion

Bibliometrics and its application in information retrieval is already, given its origin, a kind of information mining, which encompasses Data Mining and text mining. Currently, Bibliometrics, in its conclusions, must take into account that increasingly more and larger volumes of data are available to be considered - for instance by duplication controls and weighting. Special attention should be given to the inclusion of non-uniform, non-standardized and non-conventional data forms. In particular, Internet analyses have to undertake a heterogeneity procedure. In the case of a qualitative statement, the respective context absolutely must be taken into consideration. Thus the quantitative meaning of the examined facts are to be analyzed more precisely with rating conclusions. If overviews are required, then visualizations of the results

(e.g. Kohonen 1995, Chen 1995)[16] and indexes are often more suitable than rows of numbers to enable relative evaluations from this. Having user-controlled data selection access which can adapt the desired granularity and dimension viewed in a stepped fashion would be preferable for tuning data selection to the particular analysis or search motive.

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NOTES:

[1] As one founder is considered de Solla Price for instance with 'Little Science, Big Science' (1963).

[2] < http://www.kdnuggets.com/faq/data-mining.html >.

[3] Even if often synonymously used, a differentiation must be made between data, information and knowledge. Data are physical indications, which are, however, interpretable; information is useful with a problem solution; and knowledge can be more generally integrated into a knowledge system. Usually in the context of Data Mining it may concern information which is derived evenly from data. Reliably such information is more valuable, if it can be generalized.

[4] Further definitions are in < http://www.orbiscope.net/en/data_mining.html >.

[5] In a closer understanding Bibliometrics is concerned with the analysis of publications, Scientometrics with science procedures and info(r)metrics with information procedures, which usually overlap. Usually databases and library holdings are analyzed, which leads seamlessly to cybermetrics (internetometrics, webometrics).

[6] Related views include among others: Kraft (1998), Fröhlich (1999), Stock (2000) and Gerhards (2002).
[7] The so-called page-rank from Google, operates on the principle that a Web page is more important, the more pages which are linked to it. (Brin/Page 1998).
[8] see about: Rosenbaum 1997.
[9] e.g.. 'Most cited authors in computer Science - August 2005' < http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/mostcited.html >; see: Brody (2003).
[10] Meant here are procedures which generalize conclusions for individual cases ('learn') as well those that draw conclusions from well-known knowledge.
[11] e.g. 'Citation Mining' designates the combination of citation analyses with thematic cluster procedures (Kostoff et al. 2001).
[12] 'Bibliomining' by comparison is used more closely in the sense of Data Mining for libraries (Nicholson 2003).
[13] An example can be, for instance, TétraFusion, where a multiplicity of procedures and knowledge are used, in order to get condensed representations of Web and conventional documents (Crimmins 1999) or the FINGRID project, where simulation is combined with information extraction, in order to extract market trends from news-reports (Ahmad et al. 2005).
[14] See about: Studer 2003 and Ciravegna/Chapman 2005.
[15] Immediacy Index is a measure of citation speed: How many articles of a magazine were cited within the publication year. Cited Half Life is a measure for the temporal obsolescence of contents: Time span, after which the quotation rate dropped to half of its initial value. See in addition: JCR Glossary
< http://jcrweb.com/www/help/hjcrgls2.htm >.
[16] Examples can be Self Organizing Maps and ET Maps (Kohonen 1995; Chen et al. 1995).
[17] *all URLs refer to the conditions of 20.9.2005.*

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Unravelling the Mystery of Our Role Model

Dr. Shri Ram Gupta*

Master Servant Relationship

Librarianship aims at doing service to the society. Our calling demands from us to dedicate our best, the best of our skills, wisdom, ability, willingness, and preparedness to serve our Master, the patron of our service institution, the library. Ranganathan enunciated 'BOOKS ARE FOR USE', meaning thereby that all the resources of the library (one may call it 'information center' or 'knowledge center' or by any other name) are to be deployed to serve with excellence and grace the need of the user, the reader, or the knowledge seeker. The relationship between the Knowledge Seeker, the user of the library, and the Facilitator or the Service Provider, the library professional is that of 'Master-Servant' relationship. This theme of librarianship is fundamental while professing or practicing librarianship. There is no dispute on this understanding.

The Unasked Question

With such understanding, when I was asked by the Head, Department of LIS, University of Bombay some 13-14 years ago to address the students of the Department

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in a class room, the topic to be considered emerged in a question form.

Who should be The Role Models for Librarians?

· The question was raised for the first time before the audience of library professionals. The readymade answer was/is not available in the library literature. Everybody present, including the HOD, made efforts to find a suitable and acceptable answer. The ball of the thinking process started rolling, everybody was keen to provide his/her answer. Various names of persons were put forward, put to brainstorming and live discussion. Names like, Lord Christ, Mother Teressa, Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Padamshree SR Ranganathan (The Father of Library Science and Library Movement in India) failed to shine gold on the touchstone of 'Master Servant Relationship' wherein the omnivorous attitude for serving the Master works as the substance in weaving a web.

The Criteria for Selection

The quality and ability tests for selecting the Role Model were identified to form the criteria for selecting the most suitable one were decided unanimously, given as follows.

The omnipotent servant must perfectly fit into the Master-Servant Relationship. Such a person in the service of Master should possess

- Subtle Powers to realize and acknowledge the Master's needs
- Kind and considerate
- Spontaneity and Preparedness to serve at all places, all the times
- To serve the master in all moods, variety of master's needs on demand and in anticipation, and in any environment
- Self-annihilation; a must posture before the master, so that the master is served to achieve the best of knowledge and fulfillment
- Quality vision and extempore wisdom
- Sound mind in a sound body
- Critical and analytico-synthetic approach
- Flawless and excuse-free performance

Mahatma Vidur enumerates the qualities of an omnivorous servant, such as,

"ABHIPRAYAM YO VIDITVA TU BHARTUH SARVANI KARYANI KAROTYATANDREE
VAKTA HITANAMNURAKTA ARYAH SHAKTIJNA AATMEV HI SOANUKAMPYA"

(VIDURNEETI 5/25)

- The Master should meet the same kindness and consideration, as if to own self, to a servant who understands the Master's need, who performs relentlessly, who always thinks and talks about the welfare of the Master, who is a man of integrity and devotion, who is gentle and who understands the law of the land and

nature of the government. (Mukund Pati Tripathi: Sewa Saavdhaan Shri Hanuman. *Quoted in Kalyan. Shree Hanuman Ank*; V.49, N.1; January 1975; 163, 163-67. (*See also* Ram Lal: Shree Hanuman ka Roop-Nirupan. *Kalyan. Shree Hanuman Ank*; V. 49, N.1; January 1975; 163, 197-221).

The Need for a Role Model

Don't we seek and aspire for such outstanding qualities in a library professional, engaged in the service of library user, the master of the servant? YES, we do and therefore a person or character filled with these qualities and ability can be the Role Model for Librarians.

The discussion in the classroom of Bombay University lasted for more than two hours. The conclusion derived and pronounced unanimously, is reiterated,

"The unique character from Ram Charit Manas, Shree Hanuman, is the foremost in the category of omnivorous servants in the service of their Masters. Hence, he is the acceptable Role Model for us, the Librarians."

In fact what makes the life worth living is, that one should engage himself in the cause of Rama, *the Master*. When one engages himself in his own cause, he does not make his life worth living really! The life is made when one is engaged in a cause of others, and not his own.

In matters of devotion and sense of service, Hanuman is beyond compare. Not a name worth mentioning comes to our mind from long history of mankind

that can be compared to him. It is very rare to see a gifted, learned and intelligent person throwing himself into the cause of the Lord. Normally, a person so gifted would rather get lost in furthering himself in worldly matters. He would rather try to earn a name and fill the whole world with his nameplates and banners. He does not find time to pray and perform for the welfare of others.

Belittle Self Promotion

Hanuman by his conduct, freed the wheels of the chariot that had got stuck in the mud of such rotten thoughts. He never used his might or the intellect to further his own cause. Any ordinary mortal, blessed with even one of the virtues of the knowledge, might and the intellect that Hanuman possessed would have rather blown his own trumpet no end. Hanuman never did that. He never blew his own trumpet.

I have often heard a neighbour of mine call aloud, "Son, get the car keys. Quickly. They are near the fridge, in a rack where the 'three in one' system is. I left them there last night. You may as well look it up on the 'video' table".

Look into the hidden meaning of the shouts by neighbour of mine. It appears that he is not or is least interested in getting the keys through his son. He could go himself quietly and fetch them, or could have briefly asked his son to get them gently and in low voice without making a fuss in many details about his household possessions. But, he would not do so. His sole intention is

to let the whole neighbourhood know that he owns a fridge, a three-in-one system, a video player and a video player and such gadgets. Is this not boasting about oneself, about one's materialistic possessions?

Hanuman never thought of any kind of self-promotion. He quietly applied all his might and capabilities in the cause of Rama, the Master. The deeper and higher meaning of self-promotion may be noted; 'when one engages oneself concentrated in his mission of life, he does not care to seek publicity'. One who is building a house for oneself goes at it with all he has without a care about the others. But, if a politician, the man of self-promotion, who is invited at the foundation laying ceremony, is sure to wait till the photographers and the media persons arrive. He cares not as much for the building to be, as for his own publicity. A true servant of the people will be a million times glad to do something for the cause than to arrange for the photographers. The service rendered becomes a commodity on sale if the servant is keen to gain mileage out of his service. A true worker does not wait for the photographers to arrive he is most satisfied and happy that he was able to contribute his might to the cause.

Selflessly Serving Others

Hanuman symbolizes all those who wholeheartedly engage themselves in service of the others. He dedicated himself selflessly to the Lord's, the Master's cause. He was always eager to be of some service to the Master. If he did not get a chance to be so, it hurts him

tremendously. It was like having lost the purpose of life. Hanuman always kept looking for an opportunity in expectation that he may be called upon to do something for the Master, and whenever he got a chance to do that he was very pleased as if the whole purpose of his existence had been fulfilled.

Intellect and Rationale

There are two aspects of Hanuman's personality, which need to be mentioned and noted; *One,* his being a mighty warrior, and the *second,* his being a learned intellectual. He uses both these aspects with honesty and sincerity. It is normally seen that a person is not able to make best use of his capabilities; a mighty one is often seen going astray. Hanuman did definitely not belong to such a tribe. Tulsi, right in the opening stanzas, wherein he salutes all, has described Hanuman's virtues beautifully,

"Mahabira Vinavaum Hanuman.
Rama Jasu Jasa Aap Bakhana.
-Now my obeisance to Hanuman whose achievements the Lord himself has praised."

Tulsi could have easily replaced the word 'Jas' (achievements) by 'Bal' (the might)! The change could not have affected either the grammar of poetics or the poetic justice. But, Tulsi opting for 'Jas' shows his deep regards for an exclusive representative of the strength of deep-routed and broad-based culture of the Indian society. For him, and for us now, the 'might' could not be the focal point, though Hanuman excels in his physical strength.

Emphasis on 'Jas' ignoring 'Bal' meets all the requirements of poetical justice. When the Lord Rama, the Master, himself is singing praise, would be praise someone for his 'physical strength'? When the strength achieves something noble, the grace and worth are added to it. It is The Great ones who praise the 'achievements' and it is the Lower ones who praise the 'strength'. The 'strength' is a frightening phenomenon; the 'achievements' are truly laudable.

Ravana was indeed far superior to Hanuman in the matter of intellect and also the valour. In the history of mankind there may have been some exceptional persons mightier and more intelligent than Ravana, but none had reached to the status of Hanuman. It was possible only because Hanuman had used his faculties for the noble cause of his Master, whereas others had used his them for lesser causes or the purpose of causing harm to others. One may see that Ravana was filled with proud of the fact that he had caused much harm and damages to many a people through his gifts of the faculties. On the other hand, Hanuman was most satisfied and always wanted to bring cheer to the people in distress by his timely help.

Might, Strength and Shakti

This is what the culture is all about; the capacity to understand how beneficially to use the gifts of God. This is precisely why it is prayed that the 'mighty' be bestowed with rationale and intellect. If these two keepers of sanity so to say do not prevail upon the might, there are all the

chances that the mighty may misuse his strength. Hanuman was bestowed with both, the intellect and the rationale.

Hindu psyche has a mystic dimension. It believes that man symbolizes 'might' and woman 'strength'. Durga is the goddess of *Shakti.* Shakti is least likely to go astray. *Shakti,* the strength is more mental than the physical. But, at times the chances of might corrupting the strength cannot be ruled out.

Hanuman is blessed with both; he is a rare combination of physical might and the mental strength. It was so possible because he had that sense of devotion at the core of his heart. He had not a shade of ego in him. He was always full of sense of service and sacrifice. His physical strength was well canalized towards devotion and the sense of service. He was lost in them. He was blissfully unaware of the worldly happenings around him.

Bond of Master- Servant Relationship

The conduct of Hanuman underlines the essence of how the relationship between the Master and his Servant should ideally be. This kind of relationship bonds both the persons strongly to each other. Rama and also Hanuman are bonded to each other firmly. There are of course some other bonds of relationships that free a human being, however, the devotion and the sense of service are two such fine bonds.

The Singular Devotion

In the realm of spiritualism there is nothing to match the devotion and the sense of service in the present days. Hanuman is an embodiment of these two and that

is why he is so much revered. One need not be too well versed in philosophical treatises for devotion and service. That entire one needs is faith, the belief! One should have complete and unshakeable faith in the fact that it is the Lord 'who is the strength, is the saviour!' The devotee needs to leave everything else to Him. *Only then* he can be freed from the sufferings of all kinds. A true devotee does not desire anything other than the kindness of Lord. Rama also had explained beautifully what this 'singular attachment' means.

So Ananya Jakem Asi Mati Na Tarai Hanumanta.

Maim Sevaka Sacaracara Rupa Swami Bhagvanta...

-O Hanuman! The singular devotion is one in which the devotee
believes that he is the 'servant' and the whole world, animate and inanimate, is His manifestation.

What a beautiful condition is set forward! Unless this condition is satisfied, the 'service' cannot rise to the level of 'devotion'. As long as the devotee feels that by being in 'service' he is obliging others, he cannot think of becoming a true devotee. Service rendered with this kind of attitude gives rise to egoistic sense. When one carries a notion that he is serving someone it is implied that he is expecting something in return; thanks, gratefulness, publicity, anything of the 'something'! When we realize and believe that everything in this world is nothing but manifestation of the Lord himself, the service we render becomes without any expectations of the 'returns', and it does not give rise to ego. A mother who toils for her child does not expect anything from him but the same woman

offering a small thing, say a piece of toffee, to someone's else's child, she expects a word of thanks from him. Hence, should we not recall that Rishi Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan called the librarians' doings, a *'thankless job'*.

The Fortune One

The high sense of service made Hanuman liked by one and all. Lord Shiva uttered such glorious words for him:

Hanumana Sama Nahim Badabhagi.

Nahim Kou Rama Carana Anuragi...

-There is not a person more fortunate and a greater devotee of Rama than Hanuman.

The word 'Badabhagi (fortunate)' is significant and connotes a deeper meaning than it appears. When can a man be called a fortunate one? It is a common belief that one who has enough to feed on he who has acquired a sizeable wealth and built a huge house for himself can be called a fortunate one. Some believe that one who has ample wealth, acknowledged, and so publicized, is a fortunate one. Such beliefs are questionable; Is it really that acquiring such materialistic objects make a man fortunate? Can the wealth alone make his life worthwhile? Find out answers to such questions.

Lord Shiva exclaims acknowledging the excellence in Hanuman, 'You cannot find anyone who can match Hanuman in matters of devotion and duty. Who else could have dared to challenge Ravana, mighty the great, in 'his' own court? Who else could have fearlessly walked the streets of Lanka as if one was taking an early morning

walk? Who else could have so singularly devoted himself to the cause of the Lord by disregarding fear, deceit, excuses and temptations?' These could be possible for only those who have won over the fear of life and only those who have the real concern for the job undertaken. Hanuman has all of these in ample measure.

It is indeed very fortunate for anyone to be praised by the Master even once. The ascetic and the great souls vie for the honours of being mentioned just once by the Lord. Look at the good fortune of Hanuman, he is being praised by Rama many times! Normally, we see that it is the devotee that keeps singing the praises of his object of devotion, but here we find something exactly opposite; The 'devoted' is appreciating the 'devotee'. This is the peculiarity of Rama. One who comes to him selflessly, is honoured unreservedly. The Lord knows that the selfless devotee does not need anything worldly, he neither likes to be loaded with wealth not does he care to be given any great honour. A selfless devotee, servant, wants to be identified with his Master, and nothing else. The Lord knows this and bestows upon the devotee all his glory.

Gaining and Receiving

Tyagaraj, the famous Telugu poet of exceptional devotional songs, questions, 'Who is greater, O Lord, your feet or your footwear? By paying obeisance to your feet the ascetic get close to you, but by being devoted to your *Khadau*, the footwear, Bharata identified with you as we see from what you have said from time to time. You had

mentioned to Hanuman that Bharata and you were no different from each other.'

There are many who fall at the Master's feet, but are not many who work for his cause. There is an example from not so far past. Guru Gobind Singh wanted someone from his thousands of disciples to come forward to offer his life. All of them were dumb-stuck at his call. All were there to gain something from him but not to give! On his repeated calls, finally, hardly five of his followers came forward. They later came to be known as *Panj Pyare.*

Hanuman was always at the beck and call of the Lord. He never showed any disinclination towards his wishes and orders. Never showed any reluctance. He forever and consistently followed the righteous path of service to the Lord. That is the reason Rama blessed that he would neither age nor meet his death. There is a reason for such unique blessing. One who identifies everything in this world with the Lord, and has a sense of service remains an humble and obedient servant throughout. Such persons should remain forever young and capable. No one can render same kind of service in old age as is possible in his youth. To impress upon the selfless service at all times, Hanuman was bestowed with boons, that he would be the most accomplished ageless and deathless being. Thus, Rama has shown us all a way of becoming immortal.

Mahatma Gandhi is a recent example. He spent all his life in the service of the people, he became a source of inspiration for all and he has immortalized himself in

everyone's heart. Time cannot dare to wipe his name and fame.

Source of Inspiration

Hanuman too is a source of inspiration for all of us. We learn from his life that man should employ his virtuous gifts in the service of others. Today the world is on the highway of material progress. Man, with his intellect and endeavour is trying to unravel the mysteries of nature. At this juncture, if he does not value the sense of service and devotion, if he does not have the concern for, not the destruction but survival of mankind, a new Ravana in the form of newer and mis-usable researches would come into existence and will overshadow the good behind human efforts. Only Hanuman-like sense of service can support and direct the modern researchers towards progress and prosperity of mankind. We need to cultivate the sense of service and devotion in all more today than ever before.

Emulate Hanuman

Only by making possible to emulate Hanuman, and like characters in the man's history, it is possible to save not only ourselves, but also those around us. One who thinks of saving only himself is sure to drown.

Of all the characters from Ramcharitmanas, it is The Hanuman that is most relevant to present day scenario. Man who is overtaken by ego and the pride is, if not engaged in service to others and the devotion missing in

his performance, not only going to ruin himself but also the whole mankind. Today, Hanuman is the only ray of hope for us. Let us emulate Him; let us sow the seeds of sense of service and devotion. It would then be no surprise to see that this world of librarianship becomes an orchard of sweetest fruit of all.

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Content Management: A study of Manuscripts

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Abstract

This paper attempts to discuss the concept of content Management with special reference to Manuscripts of Manipur. It also gives a bird's eye view on the existing conditions of the Manuscript and suggests the content management through digitization should be best solution.

Key word: Manuscript, content management

Introduction

Manuscript is the wealth and heritage of our culture, history, language, and literature and of course civilization. And other way it could be the better source of knowledge. It has its importance in field of education and research of Indian history, culture and civilization. They should not be allowed to perish or delete. The information contained in the manuscripts must be made available to the scholars or users who need them. Thus accessibilities availability and permanence are the major factors to be considered. The Manuscripts are the integral part of our cultural heritage. India is a land of many languages and many religions and there is no dearth of Manuscripts. Therefore proper preservation is needed.

The manuscripts particularly in the paper media are fighting a last battle to survive. Great advancement has

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taken place in the field of technology in the last decade and this technology has come to rescue. The Information technology is offering solution for enhancement and for its wide scale access so that these valuable documents could be saved for posterity. The rich manuscript wealth of India today face a threat of survival. However, India has possibly lost a vast amount of the wealth. Sufficient information on them is not available today. Among the existing collection, most of them are in stage of decay and damage and only a very small portion has been surveyed and documented properly. The State Archive along with the National Archives of India should take up a policy to collect all these Manuscripts in a place where preservation and management could be done and they should take the responsibility of creating, maintaining and coordinating the Indian Manuscript Network. The traditional Manuscripts keepers should welcome networking of Manuscript. They should donate generously for proper preservation and easy access then only the value of Manuscripts can be known by the future generation. The technique used for preservation of these Manuscripts by the private custodian is in the traditional way only so there a fear that this invaluable materials will decay due to improper handling. Experts also estimate that almost all palm leaf Manuscripts may perish due to wear and tear over the next 50 to 100 years. In this regards the National Mission for Manuscripts was launched in by the department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) as a national nodal agency, to save this most valuable document of our cultural inheritance.

The Mission has identified more than one thousand institutions in the country and aboard which the repositories of Indian Manuscripts. It also identified 15 Manuscripts Conservation Centres (MCC's) all over the country for taking up work related to Conservation of

Manuscripts and 24 Manuscripts Resource Centres (MRC) across the country for taking up work relating to survey, listing, cataloguing and for conducting awaremess campaigns. Out of the 24 (MRC) the Manipur State Archives, Imphal under the Directorate of Art & Culture, Government of Manipur is one of them.

Manuscripts of Manipur

The Manuscripts of Manipur are found mostly in the private and public custody. The custodians keep the Manuscripts as a sacred entity with proper care. They are not allowed to use anytime we want. They did their own processing to differentiate the subjects with which it deals. Translation and transcription are done by some of the eminent scholars and published already and there are many more not yet published. Though the state Archives and some museums collects the Manuscripts they cannot estimate the Manuscripts lying scattered in every known and unknown places. The custodians played an important role in keeping these invaluable Manuscripts saving our cultural heritage. But there is scare that these Manuscripts is slowly decaying and vanishing day by day and its need to take up precaution before they totally diminished. Preservation of these precious gifts has presents a great challenge us but still the IT is offering the best solution for preservation and enhancement for its wide access i.e. through digitization. The proliferation of development in digital technology makes choosing the right method of digitizing collection an increasingly complex process for information organization. As the information age is creating a digital dilemma the content management through digitization should be the best solution.

Detail account of Manuscript available in Manipur

As per the catalogue published by Manipur Sahitya Parishad, Imphal and State Kala Academy there are some

1000 manuscripts available at present in the custody of Manipuri scholars. Many eminent scholars has collected the manuscript and kept it in their custody. Shri N. Khelchandra an eminent scholar has collected about 500 Meitei scriptures of the early medieval period which are the Meitei counterparts of the epics literary heritage and similar early written evidence of human civilization. Other scholars which had a good number of Manuscripts collection are B. Kullachandra Sharma, M. Chandra Singh, O. Bhogeswar, R.K. Sanahal, T. Madhob, N. Indramani etc. Most of the works of the early medieval Manipuri literature contain no particular in respect of their author compilers and editors. This omission is accounted for by the fact that it was then a literary tradition of not disclosing authorship of their works and some works whose authorship was dedicated by the writers to their royal patrons. The names of the authors and scholars have therefore to be ascertained form indirect source like the royal chronicles, clan chronicles. Some of the works of the later medieval period contain particulars of their authors. The variety and richness of the historical literature is a striking feature of the early Manipuri literature. The subject coverage of the Manuscripts available in Manipur ranges from Administration, Arts and culture, Astrology, Charms and mantras, Creation, Lexicography, Fine arts, Earth science, Genealogy, Poetry, Prediction, Prose, Religion and Philosophy, Meitei scripts, Supernatural stories, Meitei confederacy to Family Genealogies.

Content management

Content management is the organizing, categorizing and structuring of information resources (text, images, documents, etc) so that they can be stored, published and edited with ease and flexibility. A content Management system is (cons) is used to collect, Manage and publish content, storing the content either as

components as whole documents, while maintaining dynamic links between components. (The concise Tech. Encyclopedia).

Content management is a framework to generate administrate, distribute and create possibilities of using processing electronic content whether it is located on the Internet, Intranet or in corporation wide system. It also refers to the process of capturing, storing, sorting, codifying, integrating, updating and protecting any information. Documents have always been at the heart of the organizing it originate from a variety of sources like traditional paper documents such as letters, invoices, orders, checks, and other structured business forms and today, many documents originate from electronic formats such as fax, e-mail, and images or data keyed into database, word processor, and spreadsheet files. No matter where the document originates, the first priority of document management is to get it into a database-whether a relational or object database. Only then we can intelligently manage the document data. As a result, one of the biggest challenges facing document management vendors is providing a standard way of accepting document data from all of these sources and integrating it into "hub" database for ongoing document management.

Content management involves managing the content through its entire life cycle from creation to archiving of course between these two steps there are various intermediate activities like modification, replication etc. Document management solution looks to streamlines these activities and aim to give users greater control over each one of them Technology has made document management easy as well as difficult. The advantages of technology in this aspect are obvious lower cost of maintaining document in the long run, documents are safe from natures wrath searching and archiving is easier. But the rise in the popularity of communication

medium like email etc. has meant that corporate communication is lot less structured that is used to be and thus keeping a track of it isn't always easy.

A typical paper document has three key events: receipt, review, and ready-to-file. These events represent the document life cycle in a nutshell. The transitional document life cycle or workflow of a document takes place in the review stage. This may involve moving the document from an in-box, then stamping, annotating, and linking it to other attachments. The document life cycle may also involve incremental changes and additions. In any case, the document is eventually batched withy others and archived in filing cabinets or on microfiche.

Benefits of content management

It provides direct cost benefits by cutting down on the cost of paper that is wasted in storing multiple copies of the same document.

It free up the precious real estate that is needed to stored these documents

It is proven money and any half decent document management system would cut down the amount of time you spend digging through the archives looking for that elusive document

It is further saves time by making reproduction of document faster than traditional means

It is also makes your document secure from unauthorized access while keeping them conveniently accessible to authorized users only

E-Document management system offers much better and faster recovery than those possible with paper based ones

Essential elements of content management

A decent content management solution can be significant investment to justify the management of rare

documents. Realizing the need and comparing the usefulness on certain ground content management is needed. Here are some few points to remember while going through solution from different vendors.

* Integration
* Scalability
* Easy to use
* Web Based
* Vendor Support
* Cost

After having all this essential elements we should justified each points and see whether we can to through the features we needs.

The Features of content management

* **Status reporting:**
  This feature should able to provide when the particular document was created who created and when it was modified by whom so that it will help the end user to identified the owner of the document and the various stakeholder in it.
* **Access Control:**
  A user may have the full right to add, delete or modify a document but in access control we can limit the user on their access for a particular document.
* **Version control:**
  Document management system should be capable of storing various versions of the same document by keeping track of the current and old.
* **Retention management:**
  The important function of document management system is to provide an archive of the document for retention purpose.
* **Disaster Recovery:**

They should support taking regular backup and quick recovery in case of breakdown with minimum downtime.

Content management lifecycle

All content management system is focused on four keys processes which relate to managing each content throughout its life cycle.

- Input bringing in document:
  # Scanning
  # Conversion
  # Importing
- Storing document
- Indexing Document
  # Index field
  # Full text indexing
  # Folder/File structure
- Search/Retrieve document

Once the management life cycle is completed then we need to select the hardware/software to achieve the objections of each of the above stages. Then only the content management solution will be benefited.

Conclusion

Preserving the contents of our world heritage in their original form for infinite future is not only difficult but rather impossible. Thus, we should at least work towards preserving these contents in different formats. Our locally owned collection traditional formats will continue to be essential so it is important to realize what the community interested in this kind of special collection is interested in keeping is not just a set of items that have some commonality that binds them together. It is in fact our cultural heritage, the story of our past, reflected in the things that were made by natural or social forces. The value of collection content derives from access and if we are not able to make the people know about the content available to user it is of no use. If it is not use then there is no value. We have to move forward with a mechanism to support

the work of the collection. Then only we are able to achieve our goal. Content management through digitization will changed the way in which collection are use and accessed.

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UGC- Infonet E-journal Consortium

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Abstract

The paper discusses UGC Infonet and UGC Infonet E-Journal Consortium and its benefit to the scholars and teachers. It also discusses the changes in the profession of Librarian after the application of Information Technology in the field of Library Science. The paper discusses the available research materials in the form consortium, which can be accessed through computer.

Keywords: UGC- Infonet, E-Journal Consortium, INFLIBNET, Vsat.

Introduction

People have discussed the importance of informations in all spheres of life both for academic and nonacademic purposes. The word information in the academic world is synonymously understood as unprocessed knowledge. The growth and development of knowledge in the present century is so fast that the production of knowledge is increasing to such an extend that information seekers often miss majority of the information though they search whatever available informations within their reach. In order to simplify the method of supplying information to the information seekers, people start modernizing the method of

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information storage and retrieval. And as such the information producers. information managers and information seekers have to adopt such methods which are more helpful to the information seekers. Thus, the concept of modernizing in the mode of information production, information storage and information seeking has been drastically changing in the recent years

With the changing in the mode of information production, publishers particularly in the advanced countries have started producing books as well as journals in the electronic medias which is much more economic than the traditional methods of producing in the printed format. Thus, the U.G.C is able to subscribe to a large number of very expensive foreign journals for use of the academic institutions in the country and could save large amount of money when these expensive journals are subscribed to in the electronic medias. The libraries which are included in the subscribers list of the UGC -INFONET can have direct access to the publisher's databases of journals for which the entire expenditure is born by the UGC. The above arrangement in which journals are subscribe to in the electronic format and can be accessed directly by the Universities is known as UGC- Infonet E-Journal Consortium.

UGC-infonet and UGC-infonet E-jounals Consortium

UGC-Infonet and E- Journals Consortium are the two ambitions projects launched by University Grant Commission (UGC). The objective of UGC-Infonet project is modernizing the university campus with state-of-art technology. Where as UGC-Infonet E-Journals Consortium programmes was launched to use electronic databases and full text journals by the Research and Academic community in the country. Both the projects are purely funded by UGC. The universities which are recognized by the University Grant Commission are the members of these

two projects and it will also be extended to colleges, as well as Information Centers, R&D Institutions, etc .The project covers about 150 universities as on today which can access to the databases of American Chemical Society(31 journal),American Institute of Physics(19 journal),Annual Reviews(31journal),Biological Abstract (1database), Cambridge University Press(189 journal),Chemical Abstract Service(STN/SciFinder Scholar),Elisever Science(34 journal),Emeral (28 journal),Blackwell Publishing(498 journal),Institute of Physics(36 journal),Encyclopaedia Britannica(with National Site licensing),Ingenta Gateway Portal(Gateway to around 5400 journal),J-Gate Gateway Portal(Gateway to around 15000 journals),J-STOR(457 journal), MathSciNet (1Datebase), Nature(1 journal),Science Online (1journal),Portland Press(4 journals),Project Muse(222 journals),Royal Society of Chemistry(23 journals+6 databases),Sprenger and Kluwer (1217 journals),Taylor and Francis (1105 journals).INFLIBNET is providing training to the member libraries about the use of e-resources to the professionals as well as to the users.

UGC-Infonet is a major initiative of the INFLIBNET to felicitate the university community to make use of the available resources without making any payment to enhance research and economic programmes in the Indian Universities. UGC-Infonet was dedicated by the honorable president of India on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebration of the University Grant Commission. Though the word UGC-Infonet is heard by members in the academic community, its use is known to a very limited number of academics and as such this article attempts to give an outline idea of UGC-Infonet, its contents, usefulness in research and academic programmes of the universities.

So far UGC has made arrangement for direct access to the databases of the foreign journals to the tune of about

4200 foreign journals the cost of which is about Rs. 28 crores. In order to enable the universities to develop the infrastructure, UGC has funded for purchased of hardware and software and also provided V-SAT for direct access to the databases of the publishers of foreign journals which are extremely useful but could not be subscribed due to high subscription rate. Reader can use the databases by directly accessing from the available nodes within the university campus and identify the titles which are relevant to their research work. Almost all databases are inclusive of the back files of the articles of the past. For examples the database of Biological abstracts includes from its inception i.e. from 1943 to date. The databases of biological abstract contain millions of articles. These articles are of various areas but can be retrieved by using keywords which is nothing but the shortest and most meaningful word in the topic of research.

Research Methodology

It is agreed that there are established research methods like questionnaire, survey, interactive method, interviews, literature survey etc. However major part of the research comprises of tracing the relevant reading materials on the topic which may be macro or micro and primary or secondary. But, in the present age of ITC application, one need not open the pages of all the journals and find out papers of their relevance for the information but most of the informations under the present arrangement are available readily in the machine readable format. Only the readers are required some more education in the application of the modern technology, use of e-books and e-journals, browsing of the databases of the individual libraries and use the union databases of the country and so on.

Theoretically university libraries of the country except a very few which are not covered under the UGC-

Infonet are under a single umbrella and all the members of INFLIBNET are supposed to oblige the request of any member in the team.

The present scenario of the ugc-infonet in the practical sense

The word UGC-Infonet seems to be high sounding but not of much use as felt by some of the faculties and scholars. The reasons for the less use of the available facility are due to a number of factors.

* First of all there is less awareness of the facility among the readers

* Secondly UGC or its agencies implementing the project do not monitor the problems at spot but only keeps record of the quantum of use and it is treated as guaranteed

* Thirdly the problems faced by the libraries are of different nature and should be shorted out at the spot.

* The universities who are members of the network programme violet the provision of the agreements and as such problems crop up in the smooth management of the project within the university.

* The other factors are poor maintenance of the network, problem of virus, obsolete and low configuration and the size of the bandwidth.
  In many instances a project with a high hope yield very poor results due to human factors.

The user records proved that the used of the facilities is minimal.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, joint effort of all the universities by framing a common standard is necessary which is being purposed by a number of senior professionals of the region. To maximize the use of the facilities, sufficient funds for upgrading the systems should be provided in the university budgets and awareness programmes as well as training program for access to databases should be conducted from time to time. In case, the programs is treated like any other project of UGC i.e., the university should provide funds in the budget on completion of first five years of the project. Therefore, the universities which are giving due attention to the above factors can prove themselves to be in the better position than those which do not maintain the normal UGC norms.

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M.Phil Research output from the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi : A Study

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Abstract

This work is part of the Project work of the Department for MLISc Degree. The work study the MPhil research output of the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi (1946-2005). The study analyse the subject wise distribution of the main theam of MPhil dissertation; Supervisor main area of research and development work and chronological wise distribution of the research output of the Department.

Key Word: Subject wise, Supervisor wise, Research area, Information

Introduction:

Information is an essential ingredient of the socio-economic fabric of any country. Similarly the discovery and dissemination of new knowledge has always been a source of excitement and incalculable social benefit to the society. Advances in knowledge invariably accompany by social changes and progress. In the pre-industrial society the research was mostly a private affair. After the industrial revolution the pace of research had to be quickened to meet the growing demands of the society.

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Since the ancient times our security, health, education, agriculture and economy depend mostly on the scientific research. Today, research ids mostly corporate, team work, mission oriented, and fully supported by the organization. The result is economic prosperity of the society. It is too obvious to say that economic posterity and military powers of the big nations is only due to research.[1]

The bibliographic organization of the R&D activities carried out by the Department/Research Institute is essential to keep track of the growth and development of a discipline. The number of thesis and dissertations in the library and information science submitted to the University of Delhi, Department of Library and Information Science has been on a steady progress as well as on an increasing trend. An attempt is being made to present the outline of the research comprising the name of the researcher, supervisor,their topics and chronological output of R&D activities of all the M Phil researches that have been conducted in the Department since (1946-2005).

The specific purpose of this study is to help the teachers and researchers of Library and Information in retrospective search relating to researches conducted in this Department and help them in tracing the growing trend of research activities taking place in any specific subjects. This will help them to narrow down the research to a specific field that has not been conducted so far.

Profile of the Department

The University of Delhi established in 1922 is one of the premier Universities of the country and is known for its high standard in teaching and research. It offers courses at the Undergraduate and Post Graduate levels in

most subjects. With student strength of over 3, 00,000 it is among the largest Universities in the world [1] comprising of 79 colleges, 18 faculties, 78 academic departments and 7000 teachers. The Department of Library and Information Science instituted in 1946 under the Faculty of Arts by two eminent library science scholars namely Padamashree Dr.S.R. Ranganathan (1892-1972), National Research Professor (1965-1972) in library science in India and the Professor S.Das Gupta (1912-1966) the first Delhi University Librarian and Professor Head Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi. The brief and Factual Facts related to the history of the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi, Delhi has beautifully been described by Saini[2]. In 1946 Ranganathan had been invited by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Maurice Gwyer as Professor Library Science Delhi University on the condition will not be burden with any administrative responsibilities in the Department of Library Science and he will concentrate fully on teaching and research. Hence Professor S Das Gupta was called upon to hold the dual responsibility of the University Librarian and the Head Department of Library Science of the University. As a matter of luck, UNESCO made a very munificent gesture to the University of Delhi in 1957.They proposed to set up a high caliber institute of Library Science at the University as an associated project of the Department of Library Science of the University. It took nearly two years for the institute to materialize.

The Department has the credit of launching the first full fledged M.Phil programme in library and information science (1978) in the country and the first M Phil degree was awarded to V. Pull REDDY in (1980) under the

supervision Professor MM Kashyap for his work *"A Study of Job Satisfaction of Professional Staff Working in University College Libraries of Delhi."* The first research in LIS in the country was awarded by the University of Delhi in 1957 to DB Krishna Rao for his thesis *"Facet Analysis and Depth Classification of Agriculture"* under the supervision of Dr SR Ranganathan.The Department also has edge in the LIS education in India to start Masters Degree in Library and Information Science for the first time in India in the year 1951.The Department also has the credit of introducing a paper on computer application in libraries in the year 1972.

Objective of the Study

- To keep a trace of the R&D activities carried out by the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi;
- To collect and synthesize the data of the M Phil dissertations in the form of an outline for each work submitted to the University of Delhi;
- To prepare content of research of M.Phil dissertations (1946-2005) submitted to the University of Delhi, Department of Library and Information Science;
- To know the subject-wise distribution of R&D activities in the Library and Information Science;
- To know the chronological total output of R&D activities in Library and Information Science; and
- To know the R&D activities by the individual faculty in the department.

Research activities other than M Phil dissertations conducted in this Department is not included in the study. The study therefore is limited only to M Phil dissertations submitted to the University of Delhi from the inception of the Department.

Methodology

The required data has been directly collected from the sources available in the Department of Library and Information Science, Delhi. The "Database of Doctoral Thesis" compiled by the Central Reference Library of the University of Delhi, has also been scanned. However, some of the works that were found to be missing in the Departmental and the Central Reference libraries had to be traced with the help of faculty, as well as by personal contacts wherever possible. The titles of the study has been compiled and arranged alphabetically under the surname of the researcher in bold face followed by the topic of research and the year of the award and the name of the supervisor in square bracket using the ISI-1978 Standard.

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

S No	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
1	ABBAS (Syed Mohammad)	An evaluative study of the services being provided by the Law Libraries in Delhi	1989	Professor DS Aggarwal
2	AMBIA (Golam)	Use of periodicals in Delhi University Science Library IIT Library and NPL Library A comparative study	1987	Professor Krishan Kumar
3	ANAND (Kavita)	The UGC NET for Library and Information Science Critical evaluative study	2000	Dr S R Gupta
4	Anas (K)	An evaluative study of select Internet Search Engines with special reference to user satisfaction at Central Science Library, University of Delhi	2004	Dr Shailendra Kumar
5	ARNEJA (Bahjet Kumar)	Design and development of a Need Based curriculum for management education of Library and Information Science personnel 1981	1981	Shri MM Kashyap
6	ARORO (Renu)	Study of the problems of reader delinquency in college libraries of university of Delhi 1980	1980	Professor Krishan Kumar
7	ARORA (Suman)	A comparative study of services in National Medical Library (India) and Indian Agricultural Research Institute Library 1998	1998	Professor CP Vashishth

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

S.No	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
8	ARUN KUMAR.	A Study of Central Science Library of DULS.	1996	Dr (Mrs) SP Singh
9	ASHOK KUMAR	Indicators of the use of periodicals: development of a cost effective model of periodical acquisition in Libraries.	1982	Professor MM Kashyap
10	BABA (Abdul Majid)	Library and information service education in USA, UK and India: A comparative study.	1989	Professor PB Mangla
11	BHARDWAJ (Kuldeep Rani).	Role of University library in research: Case study of Delhi University Library System and Jawaharlal Nehru University Library System.	1987	Professor DS Aggarwal
12	BODHIBUKKANA (Dhida)	Library Education in Thailand.	1982	Professor CP Vashiest
13	CHALARAGSE (Pairot)	A study on growth and development of institutions imparting higher education in Agricultural Science in India and Thailand.	1993	Dr SR Gupta
14	CHANDARA (Yugeshwar	Users satisfaction at Central Library, University of Mauritius: A critical study.	1996	Professor KN Gupta

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

S.No	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
15	CHANDRA BABU (G Sarat)	An empirical study of the budgetary systems of Delhi University Library System and Jawaharlal University Library from 1983-84 to 1985-86.	1988	Professor CP Vashisth
16	CHAUDHARY (Pradeep Kumar)	Library and information science education in Delhi: A study.	2005	Dr Shailendra Kumar
17	CHRISTINA (Doibila)	The paradigm of professional management consultancy to managers of Libraries in North-East India.	1999	Dr SR Gupta
18	DANG (Manjula).	A critical study of growth and development of Indian Medical Periodicals since Independence.	1998	Dr (Mrs) SP Singh
19	DEVI (Veena).	Growth and development of history periodicals in India.	1999	Professor CP Vashishth
20	DHAKAR (Vandana)	Comparative study of the information gathering habits of physicists in selected institutions of Delhi.	1991	Professor Krishan Kumar
21	DHAMI (Sawita)	Study of library employees' participation in decision, making their perception of the leadership style of their supervisors and their attitude towards organizational climate in University and selected special Libraries in Delhi.	1992	Professor PB Mangla

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

S.No	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
22	DHAR (Rita)	Staffing pattern in selected types of libraries of Delhi: A study.	1983	Professor CP Vashisth
23	FATIMA (Nishat)	Collection, organization and use of non-book Materials in Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts Library, Nehru Memorial Museum Library and Sangeet Academy Library: A comparative study.	1998	Professor JL Sardana
24	GAUR (Karnika)	Evaluation of library application software packages used in selected special libraries in Delhi. 2002.	2002	Dr (Mrs) SP Singh
25	GUL (Shadab)	Motivation towards continuing education: A study of professional staff in DULS.	1994	Professor DS Aggarwal
26	HUMAYOON (K S)	Growth and development of Indian agricultural literature during 1979-1988 and the contribution of Indian agriculture.	1990	Professor MM Kashyap
27	HUSSIAN (Anwar SM).	Information gathering habits of teachers and research scholars in biological sciences in University of Delhi and Aligarh Muslim University: A comparative study.	1989	Professor PB Mangla
28	JHA (Aman Kumar)	Study of online services in Library and Information Centers in Delhi.	2002	Dr Shailendra Kumar

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
29	JOSE (Fr Joseph)	Managerial style of librarians of University in Delhi.	2001	Dr SR Gupta
30	JOSHI (Manoj Kumar)	Use of various software packages in Delhi libraries: A critical examination.	1992	Shri MM Kashyap
31	JYOTHIRMAYI (S)	Colon Classification from editions one to seven: A critical study.	1989	Professor Krishnan Kumar
32	KOHLI (Bimla)	Public library system for Union Territory of Delhi: A plan.	1986	Professor DS Aggarwal
33	KUMAR (Sanjay)	Total quality management in college libraries in North Campus of University of Delhi.	2002	Dr (Mrs) SP Singh
34	KUMARI (A SYAMALA)	Linguistics a faceted classification and Thesaurus.	1988	Professor Krishnan Kumar
35	MALLIKARJUN (V)	Growth and development of Indian Chemical Periodical literature during 1978-1987 and the contribution of Indian Chemistry.	1989	Professor Krishan Kumar).
36	MANI (V)	The obsolescence in S.R Ranganathan's writings: A blibliometric study.	1987	Professor JL Sardana

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
37	MEENA	Documents delivery service: A literature review.	2002	Professor C P Vashishst
38	MISHRA (Sanjaya)	Attitude towards information technology: A study of library special libraries of Delhi.	1992	Professor DS Aggarwal
39	MOHAMMMAD (Yusuf).	Critical study of services provided by the university libraries of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	1988	Professor JL Sardana
40	NARANG (S P)	Motivation of professionals in special libraries of Delhi towards continuing education: A study.	1982	Professor Krishan Kumar
41	NARENDRA KUMAR	Use study of Periodicals in Biological sciences in Delhi University Library and Jawaharlal Nehru Library.	1981	Professor P B Mangla
42	PARIDA (Truptimayee)	Marketing of Library and Information Products and Services of some selected libraries in Delhi: A comparative study.	2004	Dr S R Gupta
43	PRAKASH (Ved)	Attitude of school principals towards librarians and library services.	1983	Professor DS Aggarwal
44	RAGHURAMAN (Usha)	Preservation and use of DATA archives in Archival library of All India Radio, New Delhi.	2001	Dr RK Bhatt

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
45	RAI (Pardeep)	Staffing pattern in selected social science research libraries in Delhi.	1996	Professor JL Sardana
46	RAJ KUMAR	A comparative study of the role of Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (Patiala) Library and National Institute of Technology (Kurukshetra) Library in Research and Development Activities.	2005	Dr R K Bhatt
47	RAJU (Soma P).	Role of university libraries in supporting research: A case study of the Andhra University Libraries.	1984	Professor DS Aggarwal
48	RAMESH KUMAR	Information gathering habits of medical scientists.	1983	Professor Krishan Kumar
49	RANI (Rekha)	Conservatory services to Library Management in higher education of Noida, Greater Noida and Delhi.	2004	Dr SR Gupta
50	RANI (Sushma)	Information Seeking Behavior of PG students, Research Scholars and Faculty Members in FMS,University of Delhi, Delhi and IMSAR, MD University ,Rohtak : A Comparative Study.	2005	Dr (Mrs) SP Singh.
51	RAO (Valavala)	Thesaurus of cell biology.	1992	Professor Krishan Kumar

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
52	REDDY (V Pulla)	A study of job satisfaction of professional staff working in University and college Libraries of Delhi.	1980	MM Kashyap
53	SANTOSH	Public library services in Delhi, past, present and future.	1996	Professor DS Aggarwal
54	SARAF (Veena).	Global Information Systems and Programmes: A study.	1983	Professor PB Mangla
55	SATISH KUMAR	A Comparative Study of Manpower (Professionals and Semi-Professionals) in Libraries of Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.	1998	Dr SR Gupta
56	SAWAIN (Nirmal).	Intellectual property rights in India, its status, and trends for future development	2000	Professor PB Mangla
57	SHARMA (Anurag)	A comparative study of the role of Central Road Research Institute Library, New Delhi and Central Building Research Institute Library, Roorkee.	2000	Professor PB Mangla
58	SINGH (Dev Raj)	Career advancement of library professionals for various positions of Libraries in Delhi.	1987	Professor Krishan Kumar
59	SIPRA (Kundu)	Measurement of attitude of librarians in academic libraries in Delhi towards library profession.	1983	Prof DS Aggarwal

Table: 1. M Phil Research conducted at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
60	SOOD (Asha)	Study of information needs of economists and a propsed plan for a National Information System for Economics	1982	Professor PB Mangla
61	SUDDIN (Gaya)	Information seeking behavior of Agricultural Scientists and a proposed Agricultural Information System for Delhi.	1988.	Professor PB Mangla
62	SUNITA.	Organization and use of UN document in depository libraries in Delhi: A study	1992	Professor JL Sardana
63	TANEJA (K K).	Cataloguing of Non-Book Materials Maps, Sound recordings, Motion Pictures survey of problems.	1990	Professor KN Gupta
64	TARUN KUMAR	Use of Law libraries in Delhi.	1998	Professor CP Vashishth
65	TRIPATHI (P K).	A comparative study of services in AIIMS, NIHF, NII and NML libraries.	1999	Dr SR Gupta
66	TUTEJA (Trilok).	Administrative organization model for Central Universities of Delhi.	1984	Professor DS Aggarwal
67	USHA RANI	Reading habits of Post-Graduate students in distance education system with special reference to School of Correspondence.	2001	Professor CP Vashishth
68	USMANI (MOHD SADID)	Compilation of the Thesaurus of Muslim technology.	1984	KN Gupta)

S.No	Name of the Researcher	Topic	Year	Supervisor
69	VINOD KUMAR	Prospect of marketing of library and information services and products: A study of select libraries in Delhi.	2000	Dr SR Gupta
70	WALIA (Paramjeet Kaur)	Growth and development of college libraries in Delhi: A study.	1981	Professor JL Sardana
71	WIG (Sukanya).	Inter-library loan services in selected libraries in Delhi: A comparative study and suggestions for evolving a policy for future.	1982	Professor DS Aggarwal
72	YADAV (Anand Parkash).	Study of the Ratan Tata Library (University of Delhi).	1996	Professor PB Mangla
73	YANTHAN (Zuchamo).	Information needs and information seeking behavior of medical practitioners in a tribe dominated area.	2002	Dr RK Bhatt

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The required data gathered directly from the Department of Library and Information Sciences and Central Reference libraries of the University of Delhi has been interpreted and presented by means of tabular forms and Pie Charts using MS-Excel.

A) Subject-wise distribution

Table 1.1 : Data Pertaining to Subject-wise Distribution of (M. Phil) Dissertations

S. No.	Subject wise distribution of R&D Activities in LIS (M.Phil)	Total no. of Dissertation (M. Phil)	Percentage (%)	Rank
1	Library Management	13	17.8	12
2.	Academic Library	9	12.32	3
3.	Public Library	2	2.7	6
4.	Special Library	16	21.9	1
5.	Information systems	13	17.8	2
6.	Classification	4	5.4	4
7.	Library Software	2	2.7	6
8.	Library Education	9	12.32	3
9.	Library Literature	3	4.10	5
10.	Information Technology	2	2.7	6
	Total	73	100%	

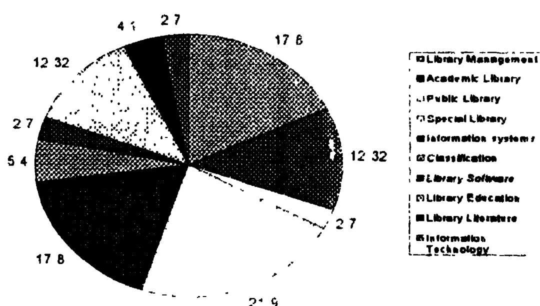


Figure 1.a : Pie Chart Indicating Subject-wise Percentage (%) Distribution of R&D Activities in LIS (M.Phil) dissertations

The sample chosen in this study consist of seventy three (73) M. Phil dissertations in Library and Information Science submitted to the University of Delhi. On being evaluated Sixteen (21.79%) research titles were conducted in the specific subjects belonging to special library against library software and information technology comprising of two (2.7%) titles each.

The evaluation further denotes the growing trend of research conducted in Library Management and Information System. The data reveals (17.8%) research conducted so far in these two specific subjects as indicated by the rank list in the datatable.

B) Chronological-wise Distribution (M.Phil)

Table 1.1.a : Data Pertaining to Chronological-wise Distribution of (M.Phil) Dissertations

Sl. No.	Chronological - Wise Distribution of R&D Activities in LIS (M.Phil)	Total No. of Dissertations (M.Phil)	Percentage (%)	Rank
1.	1980-1984	19	26.02	1
2	1985-1989	14	19 17	3
3	1990-1994	9	12.32	5
4.	1995-1999	13	17.80	4
5.	2000-2004	15	20.54	2
6	2005-	3	4.10	6

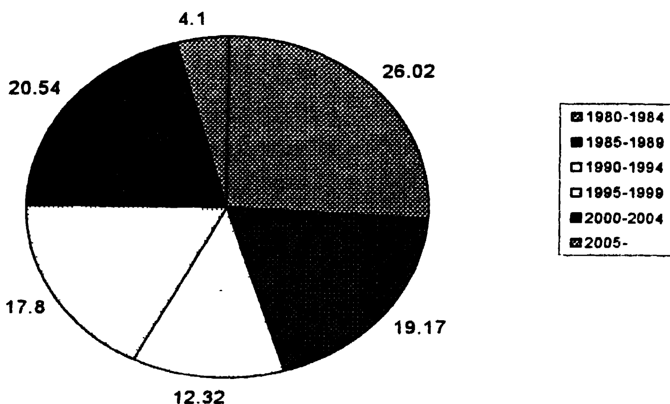


Figure 1.b: *Pic Chart Indicating Chronological-wise Distribution of M.Phil Dissertation in LIS.*

The above pic chart indicates the chronological-wise distribution of M.Phil dissertation in LIS. The study shows highest number of research conducted during the year 1980-1984 with nineteen (26.02%) against three (4.10%) during the year 2005 and above.

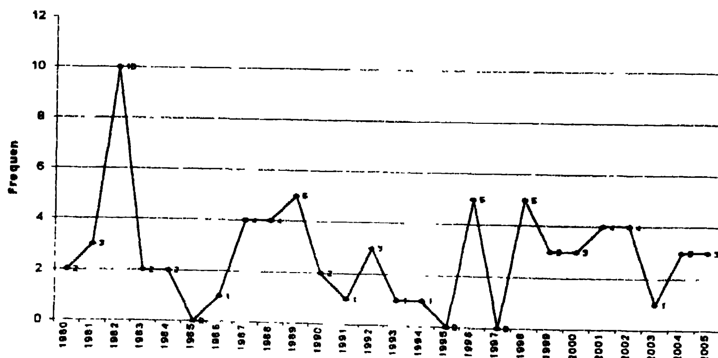


Figure 1.c: *Frequency Polygon for Chronological-wise Distribution of (M.Phil.) Dissertations.*

C) Supervisor-wise Distribution

Table 1.1.c : *Data Pertaining to Number of Researchers Guided by Various Supervisor in (M.Phil) Dissertations.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Supervisors	Total Number of Researchers Guided	Percentage (%)	Rank
1.	Aggarwal (DS)	11	15.06	1
2.	Bhatt (R.K.)	3	4.10	7
3.	Gupta (K.N.)	3	4.10	7
4.	Gupta (S.R.)	9	12.32	3
5.	Kashyap (M.M.)	6	8.21	5
6.	Krishan Kumar	10	13.6	2
7.	Mangla (P.B.)	10	13.6	2
8.	Shailendra Kumar	3	4.10	7
9.	Sardana (J.L.)	6	8.21	5
10.	Singh (S.P.)	5	6.8	6
11.	Vashishth (C.P.)	7	9.5	4
	Total	**73**	**100%**	

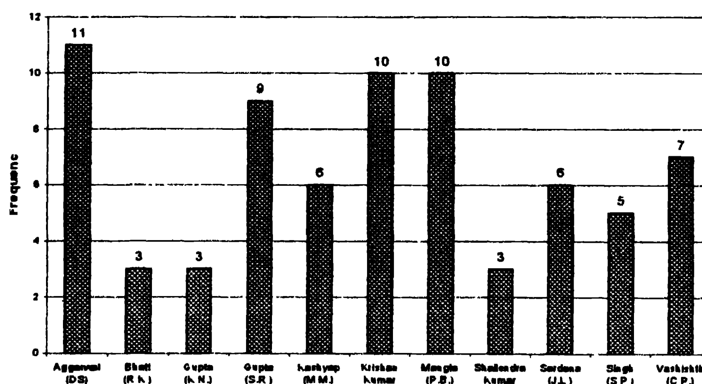


Figure 1.d : *Histogram Indicating the Number of Researchers Guided by Various Supervisors in (M.Phil) Dissertations.*

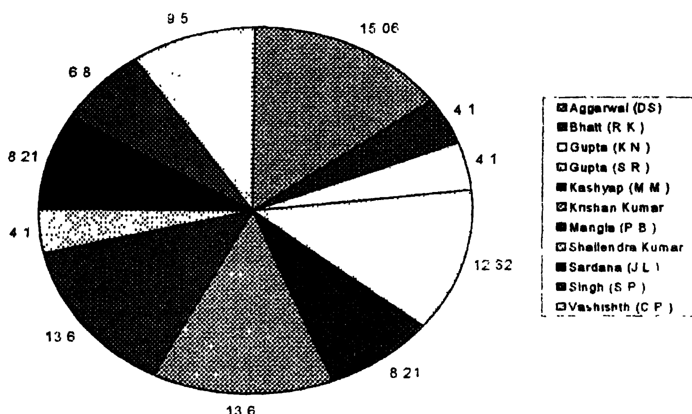


Figure 1.e: *Pie Chart Representation of Number of Researchers Guided by Various Supervisors in (M.Phil) Dissertations.*

The above histogram and pie-chart indicates the number of researchers guided by various supervisors for 'M.Phil' dissertations. The total numbers of 'M.Phil' students were seventy - three and supervisors were eleven

The study shows supervisor Aggarwal (DS) to have guided the highest number of 'M.Phil' scholars with eleven (15.06%) and only three (4.10%) incase of Bhatt (R.K.), Gupta (K.N.) and Shailendra Kumar.

Subject-wise findings

Special Library: There is a growing trend of research conducted in specific subject relating to special library as compared to other subjects such as Classification and Public Library. *Classification:* Out of seventy-three titles that are entered only four titles were found to be conducted in Classification. *Public Library;* The lowest percentage of research conducted in the Public Library since the inception

is only (2.7%).*Library Management and Information Systems:* Studies conducted in these two specific subjects are growing on a parallel trend showing (17.8%) each. *Library Education:* There are considerable numbers of research that are conducted in this subject. But with many opting to conduct research in the field of Library Management and Information Systems because of the growing demand and widening of its scope. this subject may come down in the years to come. *Library Literature:* The study shows (4.10%) of research titles conducted in the specific field of Library Literature. *Library software and Information Technology:* Studies conducted in these two subjects are growing on a parallel trend showing (2.7%) each.

B) Chronological-wise Findings

Chronological-wise findings of R&D activities in LIS (M.Phil) dissertations shows the highest number of researches were conducted between the year from 1980-1984 with nineteen (26.02%) being submitted to the University of Delhi. The data also shows the downward trend between the year 1985-1989 and 1990-1994. But from 1995-1999 onwards there is upward trend. The lowest number of research activities conducted is yet to be traced as the year 2005 has just begun. Still the study has been found to record with three (4.10%) titles being submitted so far.

Conclusion

From the finding it is found that the highest area of research out put is Special Library (21.9 %), Management (17.8 %) and lowest is Public Library; Library Software and Information Technology (2.7 %). It is suggested to work more on the IT related area so that the research work will further furnish to meet the challenges of up coming recent development of information technology. Public Library should also give much emphasis and encourage in the

research work so that the improvement in the functioning of Public Library is developed. To take new initiative in the research work of the recent development of library system and management taking place around in digital enviroment. There is clearly a good quality of research in both the R&D activities of the M.Phil scholars in the Department. The output of research in the year 1980-1984 (26.02%) is the maximum and the lowest is 2005 (4.10%), it is suggested that the output of research scholars be similar through out the year. The output of research is found to be excellent in terms of languages and technique used in expressing the research needs. The faculties are therefore suggested to help scholars for further improvement of research output and their language of writing research reports to meet the demand of the international standard. Scholars are suggested to have a purely dedicated and committed mind and attitude to take up research for the development and enhancement of research quality in the department.

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Utilization Of Information Sources In The Public Libraries Of Manipur : A Study

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Abstract

An attempt has been made to investigate the use of the information sources available in the public libraries and also highlight the obstacles faced by the users in making effective use of the public libraries in Manipur. For this, Questionnaire and personal interview method was used to collect the adequate data from the users. The study throws light on the satisfaction level of the users regarding the resources and the facilities available in the public libraries of Manipur along with some important findings and suggestions.

Keywords: information sources, public library

Introduction

The *public library* is a multi-purpose informative, educative and cultural agency and is considered to be an intellectual powerhouse, which strives to fulfill and meet the educational, cultural and informational needs of the public by providing documents containing information

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relating to their fields of specialization, activities, professions and occupations. It makes them aware of the economic, social, cultural, and political development that takes place around them and is also considered to be an institution for recreational value for a positive use of their leisure time. It is a store house of books covering the universe of knowledge which are for the effective use of the people by the people without any differentiation of caste, creed, sex and age. It is established under the clear mandate of law and maintained from the public fund. It does not charge any fee for its services and is open for free and equal use by all members of the community. *UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1949,* revised in 1994, indicates the utilization of the potentialities of the public library in all possible ways. It declares the public library as the living force for education, culture and information and as an essential welfare through the minds of the people.

In Manipur, there are a number of Public Libraries established by the Government of the state. They are as follows:-

* The State Central Library, Imphal
* Five Hill District Libraries in Churachandpur, Chandel,Tamenglong, Ukhrul and Senapati;
* A Branch Library of the State Central Library at Ningthoukhong
* The Netaji Memorial Library, INA, Moirang
* The Thoubal District Library

* 130 small libraries run by club/voluntary organizations.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to investigate the use of public library information sources by the users in Manipur. Other objectives are as follows:-

* To know the frequency of visit of the users to the public library.
* To study the various purposes of visiting the library.
* To evaluate the use of information and reference sources by the public library users.
* To assess and evaluate the level of satisfaction of the resources and the facilities available in the library.
* To highlight the problems/obstacles faced by the users in using the library resources effectively.
* To suggest the ways and means for the improvements of the library, its collection and services.

Methodology

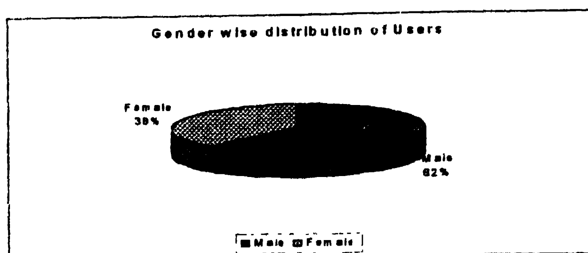
For this study, questionnaire method was used to collect the adequate data from the users. To gather more information about the library resources, services, location etc., some of the users were interviewed personally and relevant data was collected.

Analysis and interpretation of data

Table –I

Gender wise distribution of user

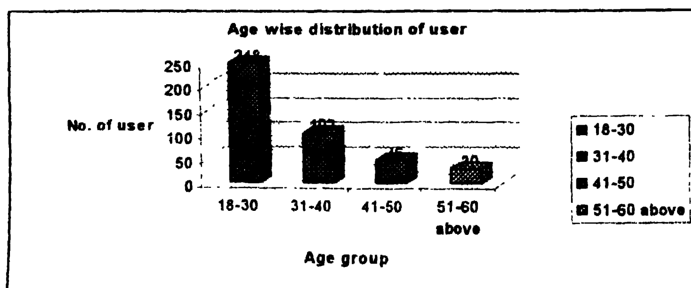
Category	No. of users	Percentage
Male	264	61.97%
Female	162	38.03%



The number of user surveyed is 426, comprising of 264 (61.97%) male users and 162 (38.03%) of female users. The tables above indicate that male user constitutes more than half of the population under study.

Table-II

Age wise distribution of user



The data presented in table-II shows that the majority of the public library user are from the age group of 18-30 years comprising of more than half of the total population i.e., 248 (58.22%), 102 (23.94%) users from the age group of 31-40 years. The number of user in the age group of 41-50 years is very negligible i.e., 46 (10.79%) and only 30 (7.04%) of the total population is from the age group of 51- 60 years and above. It thus indicates that the younger age groups are more interested in enhancing their knowledge.

Table-III

Frequency of visit to the library

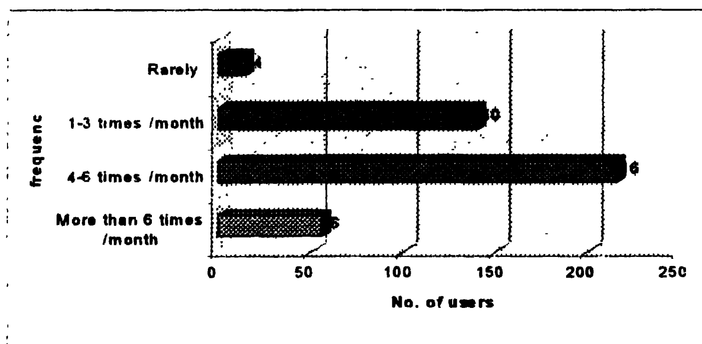


Table-III depicts the views of the user who responded to the statements relating to their frequency of visits to the public library. It is known from the table that majority of the users (216, 50.7%) visits the library 4-6 times a month followed by 140 (32.86%) users visiting the library 1-3 times a month. A very few number of users visits the library rarely. The analysis highlights that a good number of users visits the library more than 4 (Four) times a month and the library authorities should take up better steps to increase the frequency of their visits.

Table-IV
Purpose of visiting the library

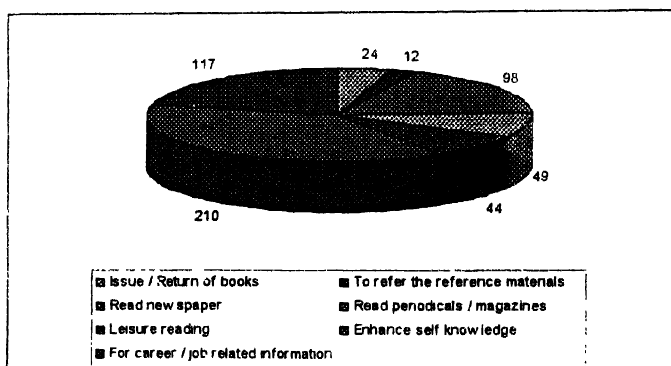


Table-IV reveals the different purposes of visit the library and using the information sources available by the users. It shows that more than 49 % of the users visit the public library to enhance self knowledge followed by 27 % visiting the library for career/job related information. 23% of the users visit the library to read newspaper while only 11.5% of the users visit the library for reading periodicals/magazines. The other purpose of visiting the library includes for leisure reading (10.33%), issue/return of books (5.63%), and only 2.81% of the user visiting the library for referring the reference materials.

Table-V

Use of information sources

Sources	Frequently	Moderately	Rarely	Not at all
Books	315(73.94%)	60(14.08%)	32(7.51%)	19(4.46%)
Periodicals/Magazines	276(64.79%)	96(22.54%)	54(12.68%)	-
Newspaper	357(83.8%)	54(12.68%)	15(3.52%)	-
Reference sources	170(39.9%)	145(34.04%)	83(19.48%)	28 (6.6%)
Literature guides	56(13.15%)	52(12.2%)	131(30.8%)	187(43.89%)

The above table shows that nearly 74% of the users are making use of books for consultation, followed by 83.8% of users reading newspaper regularly. It is found that literature guides are less use in the public libraries. Around 65% of the users read periodicals to update their knowledge. Interestingly, together about half of the users never used the reference and literature guides available in the library.

Table-VI

Use of Reference sources

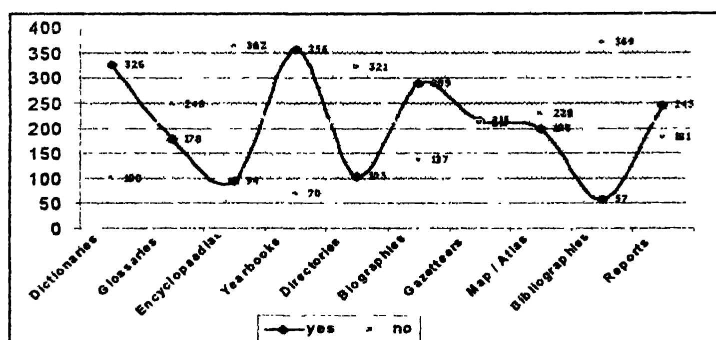


Table-VI clearly states that 356 (83.57%) of the users prefer using Yearbooks to keep themselves abreast of the latest information happening around the world. 326 (76.52%) consult dictionaries and 289 (67.84%) of the users read biographies. Very few numbers of users are using encyclopaedias, glossaries and bibliographies.

Table-VII

Level of Satisfaction with the Resources Available in the Library

Sources	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Books	19(4.46%)	178(41.78%)	229(53.76%)
Reference Sources	22(5.16%)	198(46.48%)	206(48.36%)
Periodicals / Magazines	67(15.72%)	222(52.11%)	137(32.15%)
Newspaper	205(48.12%)	191(44.84%)	30(7.04%)
General Books	112(26.3%)	193(45.3%)	121(28.4%)

The level of satisfaction regarding the resources available in the public libraries by the users was quantified to know which of the resources was highly satisfied. It is found from the above table that more number of users (48.12%) is highly satisfied with the newspaper provided in the library. Further, periodicals/magazines, reference sources, general books hae a good satisfaction level. However, more than half of the users (53.76%) are not satisfied with the books available in the library.

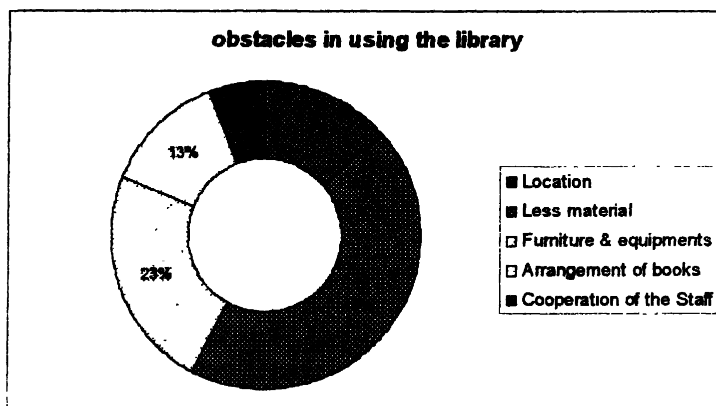
Table-VIII

Level of Satisfaction with the library facilities

Facilities	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Can't Say
Catalogue	28(6.57%)	259(60.79%)	139(32.63%)
Reading Hall	182(42.72%)	258(60.56%)	76(17.84%)
Furniture	198(46.48%)	230(53.99%)	-
Collections	78(18.3%)	320(75.12%)	28(6.6%)
Reference Sources	95(22.3%)	303(71.13%)	28(6.57%)
Children's Section	-	406(95.3%)	20(4.7%)

It is known from the above table that majority of the public library users are not satisfied with the facilities provided in the library.

Table - IX
Obstacles in using the library



The above table shows that 44% of the total number of user responded that it is the availability of less number of sources in the library and 14% saying that it is the location that is hindering the effective use of the library followed by 23% saying they are not satisfied with the furniture & equipments provided in the libraries. 13% not satisfied with the way the books are being arranged in the libraries for not being able to find the required document on time. However, majority of the users are quite satisfied with the staff's cooperation being rendered to them but few number of users (6%) are not fully satisfied.

Suggestions

Keeping in view the opinions given by the users and the analysis of data, the following suggestions are offered:-

* There is heavy demand of books by the users. Therefore it is recommended that the library should purchase multiple copies of books and other reading materials.

* To attract more number of users, it is recommended that the public libraries have to organize different cultural programmes, exhibitions, quiz and debate competitions.
* To enhance the use of information sources available in the public libraries, and make know the sources, services and other facilities available in the library it is suggested that a regular User Education Programmes should be conducted.
* Steps should be taken to create an attractive and peaceful atmosphere, library interior should be pleasing and inviting and comfortable sitting arrangement should be provided to lure more number of users.
* In order to attract more number of female user it is suggested that the library needs to select ad acquire more books related to health, cookery, interior decoration, fashion designing etc. which would be very useful to them.
* Collection of the library should be organized properly. Proper arrangement of the books on the selves should be done so that users can find their required documents easily without wasting much of their time.

Conclusion

The best practices that are to be adopted in any library are basically to take into consideration the user needs. As the needs vary from time to time based on the activities that are taken up by the users, a periodical assessment of the user needs is essential. The success and failure of a library depends upon the adequacy and inadequacy of its information sources. From the users' point of view, the most adequate information source is the one which satisfy their needs. The present study was

conducted to investigate the current status in the use of the information available in the public libraries of Manipur. The study reveals that although the users are making good use of the resources available in the libraries at the same time they are unaware of some of the important facilities and services provided by the libraries. Therefore, the library authorities should undertake continuous awareness programmes in an extensive way so as to increase the optimum utilization of information sources, services and facilities provided in the public library by the users.

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Professionals Associations in LIS: An Outline on Manipur Library Association

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Abstract

Library associations have played an important role in the growth and development of the profession. They bring its members into close relations with one another and take active role for the advancement of the profession. The paper discusses about the role and activities of Manipur Library Association for the library movement and development of library services in the State.

Keyword: Professional Association, MALA, Library Movement, LIS

Introduction

The social status of any profession is ascertained by the extent to which the society depends on the profession for satisfying its requirements. A profession should be aware of the importance, demands and responsibilities of the profession and be prepared for and committed to the fulfillment of the same. In LIS system, the sense of responsibility to society has been observed through the nature of their services, i.e supporting academic programme right from bottom level, supporting research, educating people providing right information at right time to right

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person at different service packages. The existence of professional association is another component for profession. In this context, the paper attempt to highlight the objectives, activities and role of Manipur Library Association (MALA) in promoting and development of library movement and services in the State.

Professional Associations in LIS

Today, almost all countries, regions and states have professional associations and at the same time their objectives are also different. However, the association bring together the profession and provide them an opportunity for inter communication of ideas through conferences, congresses, symposia and workshop and its publications. Moreover, they also:

- served as a platform for general discussion of problems related to library theory, practice and teaching;
- make it possible to crystallize ideas in relation to library and society;
- help to build up library movements;
- take steps towards professionalization;
- interact with society, co operate with other organisations for advancement of library and information science;
- organize continuing education programmes;
- lay down standards for various aspects of librarianship;
- do everything possible for the status and welfare of its members.

Library Professionals in Manipur

In Manipur, the library profession has developed recently like in some other states of the country. It is because of the fact that the number of libraries has been very few in the state before 1970. There was no educational centre

in the state, which could train and educate the people for this professional course. However, the concept has been changed slowly after 1970, particularly when a number of libraries were set up in different colleges. Meanwhile, the progress of formal education has advanced. The importance of libraries in the areas of education, information and research has slowly gained.The state has a number of educational institutions at different levels- Central, state and private where libraries are attached or established. Special libraries are also in existence in different organisations or institutions. The state has one State Central Library six district libraries and 124 RRRLF funded libraries run by voluntary organisation. In these libraries, qualified and trained professionals in LIS are engaged. Moreover, Manipur university has been producing professionals with BLISc and Ph.D degree since 1984.IGNOU, Manipur study center, has also been producing BLISc and MLIsc degree holders since 2000.Manipur University has introduced MLISc course(one year) since the academic session 2004-05 and MLISc (Two Year Integrated Course) from the academic session 2006-07 with intake capacity of 15 students. Therefore, there will be more Master degree holders in Library and Information science in the State. And both the professionals working in different institutions and the unemployed professionals at threshold are involved in and associated with a number of professional associations. They are also active in different professional work and have regularly been contributing research papers in professional journals and also attending seminars, conferences etc.

Role of Professional Association: A Study on MALA

Being a professional association in the state, Manipur Library Association was established on 24th May, 1987. Since its inception, it has been playing a very vital

role for the library movement, development etc with a number of activities and programmes in the State. Moreover it has been playing a prominent role for the development of library science in the state by conducting various awareness programmes, workshops, orientation courses, training, conferences, seminars, etc which are also important aspects of education, research and training in the field of LIS.

Organisational Structure

The Association is governed in its activities by a duly elected Executive Committee. The General Body of the association is scheduled to meet every year. The Office Bearers and Executive Committee members are elected for two years. The Office Bearers consist of President, Vice President, General Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee consist of :

- all the office bearers included in the Article IV (i) of the constitution;
- ten elected members at least two each from college libraries, university libraries, special libraries, government libraries and public libraries.

Election

The General Secretary is elected by the members at the Annual General body meeting by a majority of 213 members present. The President, Vice President, Joint Secretary and Treasurer are elected by the Executive at the first meeting held after the annual general body meeting. The executive may elect even a non member as the President of the Association.

Aims and Objectives of MALA

The main aims and objectives of MALA are

- to promote library movement in the state;

- to promote co operation among the libraries in the state and work for improvement of library, information and documentation services;
- to promote training facilities in library, information and documentation science;
- to improve the status and working conditions of persons working in Libraries, Information and Documentation Centers;
- to take up publication work pertaining to Library, Information and Documentation Studies;
- to run its activities with the associations of all the Libraries, Information and Documentation Centers.

Role of MALA

MALA has been playing a pivotal role for the development of library services and library Movement in the State. It has enabled to motivate the general public to participate in the library movement in the state. Some of the major roles are highlighted as below:

- to afford opportunities for the professionals to meet, discuss and exchange information, ideas, experience and expertise;
- takes active role in organizing seminars and conferences as its annual events;
- in conducting orientation/training courses for the working professionals as well as library organisation of different voluntary organisaton of the state and to enable the participants to supplement their education in LIS and continuing education programmes for working professionals and organizers;
- in organizing a number of mass awareness programmes such as mass rallies, symposia, essay competitions, book exhibitions, quiz competitions, debating competitions, awareness programmes at different places, etc; and

- undertake survey works of library facilities and services to identify strengths and weakness so as to take up necessary steps to improve the system.

Activities of MALA

As a professional association in the field of Library and Information Science, MALA has been carrying out a number of activities since its inception. Some of the activities that MALA has been undertaking are discuss below:

Legislation and Development of Public Libraries

Due to constant efforts of MALA the Manipur Public Libraries Bill was passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly on first August 1988. The representatives of the Association met the then Governor of Manipur on 20th September 1989 and persuaded him to convert the Bill into Act. As a result the Bill was approved by the President of India on 9th June, 1993 and became an act and was published in the Manipur Gazette on 12th September, 1996. Later, on 1st October 2002, due to active effort of MALA, Dr. Nara Singh the then Minister of Art & Culture has implemented but till now the Act is not forceful in the state.

Seminars and Conferences

Since its very inception in 1987 MALA has been organizing seminars as the annual event of the Association. As on 2006, the Association has successfully organizing 12 (twelve) seminars and brought out proceding also including one regional level and 8 (eight) conferences on different themes. Of the 12 seminers so far conducted, only ten were listed here. (Annexure I)

Book Publication

MALA has so far brought 11 (eleven) book publication. They deal with different aspects of Library and Information Science and other related disciplines. Out of

these eleven books one book entitled *Bikram Betalgi Wari* which is not related to LIS. All the other remaining 9 (nine) book are edited volumes of the proceedings or papers of the seminars.(Annexure II)

Journal and Souvenirs

Librarygee Eehou (Library Movement) as the quarterly journal of MALA was brought during 10 (ten) years i.e. 1988 to 1998. However, the Association tries its level best to continue the publication of the same. The Association has also published two souvenirs:

- Souvenir to commemorate the first seminar of MALA on Movement and Standard of Libraries held at RIMS, Imphal on 11-12th August, 1987
- Souvenir to commemorate the Birth Centenary Anniversary of Prof. S. R Ranganathan and third Seminar of MALA on Manipur Public Libraries Act: Rules and Regulations held at Kuki Inn, Imphal on 12th August

Establishment of Libraries

The opening and initiating of club and voluntary libraries in Manipur are the major achievements of library movement pioneered by the Association. Some of them are mentioned as follows:

- The Public Library, sponsored by National Research Centre, Canchipur
- Meeyamgi Library of Yengkhom Leirak Youth Club, Imphal
- Peoples Library of Kanglei Nat Neina Lup, Aurvedic Ousshadhalaya, Yumnam Huidrom
- Library Cum Study Centre, Heirangoithong
- Khagempali Huidrom Leikai Youth Social Club Library
- Chingtham Leikai Youth Development Library

- Kwatha Public Libray, Kwatha.

Professional Development Programme

MALA has been carrying out many developmental Programmes like seminar, conferences, awareness programmes, research projects etc in collaboration with RRRLF Kolkata. Publication of its quarterly journal *"LIbrarygee Eehou"* and organization of seminars and conferences are the motivating factors of MALA towards LIS writings from the professional in the field. Besides, it has also a cordial relationship with voluntary organizations of the state in carrying out various activities.

Other Activities carried out by MALA

Other activities of MALA include observing Library Day, Library Week, holding meetings and organizing orientation programmes and Book Fair programmes. The first Imphal Book fair was held on 8th 12th December, 1991 at the premises of the State Central Library, Imphal. For the first time, MALA also started observing Library Day on 12th August, 1998. Library Week was also observed for the first time in 1988 from 14th to 20th November. With the financial assistance from RRRLF, MALA in collaboration with the local clubs/ voluntary organizations organized library orientation programmes in different areas of the state. Some of them are:

- Educational Guide Centre, Singjamei on 22-23 April, 1989

- Sekmajing Thongam Development Association on 7th may, 1989
- Yengkhom Leirak Development Club, Sagolband, 8th-9th June, 1989
- Public Library and Information Science Centre, Khangabok on 17th-19th June, 1989

Conclusion

Development of libraries is directly dependent upon professional planning, understanding and involvement. Library Associations, if they play their part well can help in spreading Public Library movement in a country and ensure better library services. Today, the role of library association are increasing day by day when networking, resource sharing and cooperation are emphasized upon to solve many complex problems of handling information services. Therefore, these associations should strive to achieve high standards in service i.e. service to the society/ nation by way of providing right information to the right user at right time and bring the professionals together for close association and collective thinking.

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Annexure - I
Seminars and Conferences conducted by MALA

Sl.No	Seminars	Theme	Venue	Date
1	1st	Movement and Standard of Libraries in Manipur	RIMS,Imphal	11-12 August 1987
2	2nd	New Education Policy and Library	G.P Women,s College, Imphal	24th May, 1988
3	3rd	Manipur public Libraries Act: Rules and Regulations	Kuki Inn, Imphal	12th August, 1993
4	4th	Modern Trends of Librarianship in Manipur	Kuki Inn, Imphal	30-31 March 1996
5	5th	Retrospects and Prospects of Libraries in Manipur	G.P Women's College,Imphal	24-25 May, 1997
6	6th	Role of Library in Education	Govt. Dance College, Imphal	30-31 August 1998
7	7th	Perspective of Public Libraries in Manipur	State Central Library	18-19 Sept, 1999
8	8th	Preservation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage of Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal	11-12 Aug 2000
9	9th	Rural Libraries in Manipur	Mass Hotel, Imphal	22-23 Feb, 2003
10	10th	Development of Libraries: Bridging the Social Divide	Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College, Palace Compound	26-27 March, 2006

Annexure-II

Seminar Proceedings & Books Published by MALA (1996-2006)

SL No	Author/Editor	Title	Year of Publication	Place of Publication	Remarks
1	Dr. Th. Khomdon Singh	Modren Trends of Librarianship in Manipur	1996	Imphal	Edited volume
2	Dr.Th Khomdon Singh	Retrospects and Prospects of Libraries in Manipur	1997	Imphal	Edited volume
3	K.Chaoba Singh	Role of Library in Education	1998	Imphal	Edited volume
4	Dr. Th Khomdon Singh	Perspective of Public Libraries in Manipur	1999	Imphal	Edited volume
5	Dr. Th Khomdon Singh	Preservation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage of Manipur	2000	Imphal	Edited volume
6	Ch. Janmenjoy Singh	Bikram Betalgee Wari	2000	Imphal	Edited volume
7	Dr. Th Khomdon Singh & M.C Tike	Development of Public Library Service and Movement in the North Eastern States	2002	Imphal	Edited volume
8	Dr. Th Khomdon Singh	Rural Libraries in Manipur	2003	Imphal	Edited volume
9	K.Chaoba Singh	Present Scenario of Library in Manipur MALACON-	2004	Imphal	Edited volume
10	Dr. N. Giridhari Singh	2006Development of Libraries: Bridging the Social Divide	2006	Imphal	Edited volume
11	Dr. Ch. Ibohal Singh	Library and Information Science in Manipur (Vol. 1 MALA publications brought upto 2006	2006	Imphal	Edited volume

Librarygee Eehou 2007, 11(1-4), 93-102

Omni-tech System of Higher Education and Its Impact on Library Organisation: A Study

A. Hileima Devi[*] Kh. Surachand Singh[**]

Abstract

This paper discusses the impact on library personnel in the context of the changing Higher Education system of the modern developing network world. Organizational changes of the modernized library are briefly examined to cope with the change that takes place in the new millennium. Also will focus on various issues like - Why changes are necessitated in the library today? How do changes can be brought in the library? How do the library personnel react to it? Finally, views of the library personnel in the academic libraries in Manipur along with the survey reports will be presented.

Keywords: Academic Library, Omni-Tech Education, Organizational Change, Library Personnel.

Introduction

Changes are inevitable for progress and development. Status quo leads to stagnation, decadence and the degeneration of society or an organization. Changes are resisted by vested interest and resented by those affected by the change. The catalysts and agents of change strive against heavy odds at times. Success or failure to a larger extent depends on the strategy adopted and the management of change. The management of change is extremely important. The disintegration,

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overnight, of the Soviet Union, a super power, is a glaring example of the mis-management of change. Therefore, if we want to bring some changes in the library without proper management, it will prove to be a disastrous step for the library.

Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG) has brought about a tremendous change in every field. Libraries are not the exception, and are in a state of turmoil. A section of the society feels that it may no longer be needed in the times to come. Another section is optimistic, that feels it may adapt itself to sustain in the changing times. Professionally competent manpower will enable libraries to survive the changing scenario. Therefore need arises to bring changes in the library organization for survival in the new millennium. Organizational changes are departure from the status quo or from conventional trend. It may be adoption of new information technology, starting new services, recruiting technologically skilled personnel etc. The entire article will focus on the change that takes place in past, present, and probable changes that may take place in future with respect to the library corresponding to the higher education systems.

Trends of Higher Education System

The teaching and learning methods seen practiced in higher education from very early time can be broadly classified into four. For convenience, we may call them as, Gurukul or Ancient system, Conventional or Modern system, Distance or Open Learning system and Omni-Tech or Global system of education. The first three system of education is already known to us. Here, let us discuss about the Omni-Tech system of education and its likelihood impact on the library professional. The term 'Omni' is interpreted as a phenomenon having no bounds of distance, space or term. From this term, some new phrases or expressions have sprung up recently in the context of

higher education and technology, such as Omni-education, Omni-varsity, and Omni-technology among others. Omni-tech is the abbreviated form of Omni-technology.

Technology-explosion, knowledge globalization and education-massification are the prominent factors for emergence of an inevitable and innovative Omni-tech education system for the new Millennium. This sequel is a venturous exposition of a technology-based system of higher education beyond 2000. Technically, the word 'Omni' has been derived from OM the cosmic sound and the symbolic representation of the expression 'AUM' which stands for all that what is present, all that what was in the past, and all that what is destined in the future and even beyond. Thus OM represents the universe both unmanifest and manifest. Omni-tech education system is the convergence of all the other systems of education.

Higher-Education has been undergoing a continuous systemic shift. Conceptualization of its paradigms, patterns and prospective can never be static. Change in its future shape is inevitable. The response to this change is one of the foremost concerns of higher education in view of its latest trends and new prospect. The time has come to recognize that the University of the Future will be different from that of the conventional or open university system. There is, therefore, a need to redesign the key objectives of higher education of the 21st century, and accordingly frame the agenda as to how to address these objectives. The future higher education system will have to be shaped from the perspective of the ancient, conventional and distance education systems by exploring ways of meeting the challenges of modern technology and surmounting them well in time. Prospective higher education has to be redesigned to provide trained and educated manpower for the harmonious development of society.

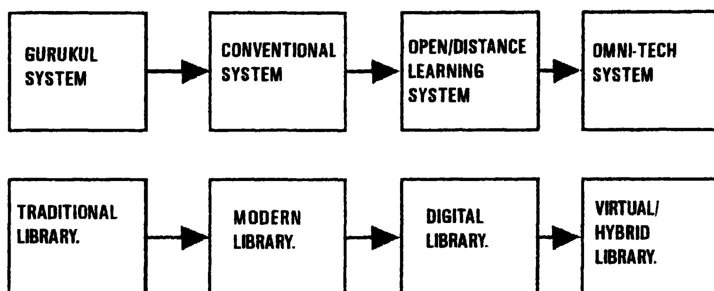
The Global- Education systems called Omni-Tech system of higher education embraces all levels and modes of post -school education whether conventional or open, formal or non-formal, distance or non-distance. The latest UNESCO report also calls for an Omni system that would link education with technology and technology with quality. It is an approach that attempts to provide knowledge whereby what is unheard of becomes heard, what is unknown becomes known, and what is unlearnt becomes learnt. The conventional education approach is placed-based, while distance education system is pace-based. The omni-tech education approach is, however, not only paced-based but is also technology-based and quality-based. It enables to reach what is unreachable, comprehend what is incomprehensible, and access what is inaccessible.

The Omni-Tech education, termed as such, is, thus, an improve version of all the other education system embedded with modern technology and spiritual awareness. This system has a strong potential to provide need-based, work-based and employment-based education to all categories of people in accordance with their respective choices of programmes, place, pace and process of learning. It has the capacity of bringing uniformity in all levels and standards of higher education. Besides, it has a vital role in improving the quality of education and upgrading morality through spirituality.

Library Organisation in the changing environment

Organizational change for libraries could signify adoption of new computer and information system, starting new services for their clients, introducing new library software, restructuring the organization to create new positions, redefining the purpose and mission of the organization etc. The changes which takes place inside the library organization such as introducing computers and machines to automate existing operations, changing the

incentives and promotion policies, recruiting technologically skilled staffs, introducing benchmark standards in libraries for total quality management are called intra-organizational changes in libraries.



Evolution of higher education and its corresponding Library system

Before going deep into the intraorganisational changes, let us try to understand the changes that take place corresponding to the changes of the higher education system. The corresponding changes of the role of the library can be seen from the diagramed that is given. With the changes of the library's role there is a need to change into the human aspect of the library i.e. library personnel. Before bringing any changes in the library organization, we need to study and understand the various aspects of changes.

Needs for changes

An organization may require changes at various levels and various points for one or more of the following reasons:

- Change for growth,
- Change for efficiency or improvement,
- Change to give a jolt to the organization or to avoid stagnation.

In case of a library organization, there is a need to bring changes for growth, efficiency or improvement and

for avoiding stagnation considering the changes that is taking place in the environment and the higher education system.

Dimension of change

Change may be brought about in various areas as per needs and future plans of the organization. They may be far reaching or just marginal. A few dimensions of change in different spheres of library activity may be mentioned below:

(a)Organizational Structure

- New positions are created
- Old positions are upgraded, downgraded or abolished,
- Points of authority and responsibility are changed, and
- Powers are centralized or decentralized and handed over to a different set of individuals or groups.

(b)Purchase methods and policies

- Introduction of purchased committee if not earlier
- Purchased through tenders/quotations
- Determination of time of purchases-introduction of a system where one did not exist

(c)Personnel policies

- change in the recruitment pattern
- change in promotion policies
- introduction of work manuals
- establishment of work norms
- introduction of performance appraisal.

(d)Training

- Training may be made compulsory for all cadres
- Training centre may be established/upgraded/downgraded
- Training may be abolished
- Promotion may be linked to training or delinked

Impact and Acceptance of change

The whole organization tends to be affected by change in any part of it. In fact, each change is interpreted by different individuals according to their behavior patterns and attitudes. The various reactions to change, therefore, may be willing acceptance, a mild opposition, a wide-spread resentment followed by work-to-rule, absenteeism, a charter of demand, strikes and gheraos and sometimes even violence. However, whatever may be the impact the library of the present time needs certain changes.

The degree of acceptance of change varies with people. Sociologists and psychologists have classified people in the context of acceptance of change in the following five groups- innovators, early adopters, early majority, late majority and laggards. For successful introduction of any change, acceptance by the changees is essential otherwise not only the process of change is slowed down but it leaves a bad taste in the mouth of all the changers, the changees and the supporters.

No. of Academic Libraries Surveyed	No. of Questionnaire distributed	No. of Questionnaire received with Yes	No. of Questionnaire received with No	Total no. of Questionnaire Received
20	60	54	6	60

Today, library personnel are very important for bringing changes in respect of library. Library can not survive without bringing certain changes corresponding to the changes in the system of higher education system. Here, it may be noted that, a survey has been conducted in about 20 academic institutions in Manipur. About 60 questionnaires have been distributed to gather the views of the library personnel regarding introductions of information technology in the library. Out of the 60 library personnel 54 personnel responded with acceptance of adoption of information technology in the library and 6 personnel responded without any comment. The above survey analysis shows that in the academic institution in Manipur most of the library personnel are accepting to the changes that takes place or will take place in their libraries. The survey reports also reveals that, in most of these libraries the personnel are not familiar with the new IT gadgets and new library software, IT can be introduced in the library with the appointment of trained library personnel so that the library services can be improved to a considerable extend.

Resistance to change is not universal

A lot of mis-understanding prevails about change that it is always resisted by most of the people most of the times. In fact, resistance to change does not seem to be a universal phenomenon. The urge to buy a new car, to have a new suit, or even to make a new friends belies the dogmatic view of 'Universal resistance' to change. It is proved from the survey conducted in the academic institutions in Manipur. Most of the library personnel are in the favor of bringing changes in the library.

The following changes are automatically accepted by the employees:

- Changes which are beneficial to all or a large number are greeted.
- When a group or individual feels the need for a change, there would be ready acceptance for it. A higher dearness allowance or more power to a supervisor are examples of such change.
- A change introduced after discussion with the changees and when they are convinced about its rationality or usefulness.
- A change by a leader reputed for fair-mindedness is usually accepted.
- Reasonable changes directed by circumstances or situations for example:
- reduced wages during period of acute recession
- reduced bonus during a lean year
- wastage control drive
- introduction of quality control.

But all change has to be very carefully studied and planned before introduction. A notable feature about acceptance of change is that full support to all changes may not be possible. Hence one should try to win support of as many persons as possible for change. Capable leadership (Librarian) reinforces a climate of psychological support to change. The leader introduces change for the benefit of the organization rather than for personal ego or benefit

Conclusion

The explosion of information, globalization, and liberalization of many markets, rapid technological change, and discontinuities in previously predictable patterns of change create both threats and opportunities for organization. Organizational theory and managerial wisdom advocates that for the survival of any organization, the nature of organization must be compatible with the environmental change otherwise it will lead to organizational decline. So the best strategy for the libraries in this changing scenario is first to temporarily rely on slack resources and finally adopt the environmental change for their improvisation, betterment and survival. Hence, we may safely conclude that the only mantra for the survival of academic libraries in the changing academic scenario is change with continuity.

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Implication of Traditional Knowledge of Manipur in the Present Knowledge Resources

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Abstract

Manipur a pluralistic society is famous for its rich cultural heritage, games and sports, art and culture in the world. The state has its own history of more than 2000 years. Since the antiquity the traditional knowledge of different forms has been preserved through generation to generation. It is indeed required to extract the knowledge hidden in within various forms of tradition e.g. Myth, Legend, Folk-tales, Folk-Song, Festival, Riddle and Folk-Medicine etc. The aesthetic values of traditional knowledge are to be collected, recorded, compiled, and disseminated for future prosperity. A lot of resources of different subject fields can be acquired from the said traditional knowledge. If all the traditional knowledge of different regions and communities of Indian-Subcontinent are collected, refined and organized, it is sure India to become a powerful knowledge society in this scientific age.

Key Words:
Traditional knowledge: Folk-Science: Superstition: Khwang- Iyong: Pang-Iyong: Lai-Haraoba: Nongpok-Thonghangba.

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Introduction

Manipur, the outermost state, situated at the north east corner of India lies between 23° 50/ N to 25°41/N latitudes and 93°02/E to 94°47/E longitudes. It was Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru who bestowed upon Manipur as a "Jewel of India" because of its natural beauty. Geographically, Manipur is encircled by high hill ranges with an oval-shaped alluvial valley of about 1820 sq kms. The valley is occupied by Meitei community with few small communities. The surrounding hill ranges are dominated by several indigenous tribes. Manipur has its own history of 2000 years before and its rich cultural heritage is well known in India and abroad. Meiteis are well developed community among several communities of the state. In fact, the cultural heritage of this particular community is highly appreciative for introducing the state to the outsiders. Historically, the traditional culture of Meitei society can be studied into two periods (1) Pre-Hindunization and (2) Post-Hindunization. However, the present day Post-Hindunization culture is the assimilation of Pre and Post Hindunization culture. The culture that we are witnessing today is the refine and purified culture of Meitei society. Contributions in the field of Indian dances and sports are remarkable and excellent. Manipuri women do not suffer from seclusion and they are very hard workers as well as share the burden of the family with their male partners.

Knowledge

Knowledge embraces all the imaginations, perceptions, intuitions, skills, expertise knowledge and information etc. The present knowledge or contemporary knowledge of a society is the product of the knowledge of the different phases of the very society. Knowledge can be categorized into different types according to mode of the discussion and validity. Here, the traditional knowledge will be studied as an area of discussion.

Traditional Knowledge

Traditional knowledge is a synonymous term of local knowledge, indigenous knowledge. It, generally, refer to the mature long-standing traditions and practices of certain regional, indigenous, or local communities. This embraces the wisdom knowledge and teaching of these communities. In many cases, that was passing through culture, habit, oral tradition, genealogy, folklore, ritual, songs legends, and even law. And some other forms of traditional knowledge are often expressed through different means whichever is possible. This knowledge can be distinguished one community from another. Some communities depend on their traditional knowledge for survival and this knowledge can also reflect a community's interest. While we are talking about the term "traditional" sometimes carries the connotation of pre-modern in the sense of primitive or outdated. Even some group of people do not recognized the traditional knowledge as knowledge. Whereas, many of the traditional sciences and technologies are in fact quite advanced. In the ancient period, the Indian astronomers discovered many facts about the celestial bodies without any apparatus and laboratory. It is being astonished still today how they observed or calculated with their amazing logic. This traditional knowledge dates from more than two millions years, when man started making his tools and interacting with nature. But today's modern can perhaps be dated to Newton's time.

In a sense, today's science and technology is the end product of the very traditional knowledge through a long journey. "Tradition is something which is for being work out anew and recreated by the free activity of its followers. What is build forever is for ever building. If a tradition does not grow, it only means that its followers have been spiritually dead..." says Dr S. Radhakrishnan in his "Hindu View of Life. Therefore, to discard what is

irrelevant to our age and renew what is relevant from our heritage is an essential part of our creative response to the problems of the new age and is a requisite for realizing the goal of an egalitarian society.

The united National University proposal defines traditional knowledge systems as follows

Traditional knowledge or Local knowledge is a record of human achievement in comprehending the complexities of life and survival in often unfriendly environments. Traditional knowledge, which may be technical, social organizational or cultural was obtained as part of the great human experiment of survival and development.

Laura Nander describes the purpose of studying traditional knowledge systems: "The point is to open up people's mind to other ways of looking and questioning to change attitudes about knowledge, to reframe the organization of science to formulate a way of thinking globally about traditions".

Mining of knowledge from tradition

In the context of Manipur, we can observe or study in various forms of tradition which are dominantly followed by Meitei community- a major group of the state They are somewhat conservative in their cultural and traditional practices. However, some greatly valued practices are about to extinguish due to the influence of westernization. Here, some forms of tradition and culture are being studied in search of knowledge resource as under

Folk-tales

Manipuri folktales are diverse and multiform in view of the existence of different communities, groups and standards etc. The various tales have the smell of the so

where they originated through assimilable by other groups and regions. They cover not only all aspect of human activity and experience but also the myths, cosmology drawing out obviously from race memory strengthened by a vivid imagination. In folktales, knowledge of nationalism, courage, intelligence, moral, recreation, religious and account of contact with Burma, China and India etc. are reflected. This tales boost up the mental development of tender age of youngsters. Besides, such resources as the trading relation with Assam, Burma, and other border areas, agricultural operations in the country life, mention of crafts like weaving, field work against tigers, birds etc, position of the king, noble of the court, jealousy of co-wives, in a male dominated society etc will be fascinating to students of History, Sociology or Anthropology.

Folk Song

This medium embraces the spontaneous outburst of feeling, love, imagination and sentiments of the ancestors, moral and discipline beginning from the cradle and ending with funeral songs. Here, some examples can be noted that the "Khongjom-Praba" a solo musical performance introduced by a certain talented person known as Dhobi Leinou who happened to be an eye witness of the bloody battle fought between the Manipuri and the British forces at Khongjom in April 1891, is a style of folk song which has been preserved the historical episode of the last independence war of Manipur. Likewise the folk song Ke-Kre-Ke-Mo-Mo is also a powerful medium for imparting the knowledge for sex education to the masses. And another example which is something different from the above songs is that children's games song - Kwak-Kwak (Crow-Crow) reciting when the boys perform the game of contest between mother's role and crow's role. The meitei elders made it a point to devise plays for children so as to sustain the contradiction between their native culture and

the alien culture (Hinduism) and to transmit the treasure of wisdom which had been subverted when the western culture was increasingly popular through royal patronage. In fact, folksong reflects history, social status, tradition and political life of the then society. In a broad sense, the whole aspects of the then society is recorded and preserved through the same.

Festival

In every society, festival is celebrated on their own common occasion with wish of common good. In Manipur, we are celebrating many festivals since antiquity and it has been preserved through generation. In the festival itself many valuable ideas and philosophy are hidden in "Lai-Haraoba" a ritual festival of meitei imparts the philosophy of life origin. Maibi Jagoi (dance) a part of the said festival demonstrates ideas of life cycle of a human being first from the formation of foetus in the mother's womb, birth and to habitation with construction of houses, cultivation and weaving of cloths by gesture of the hands and movement of the body and feet of the performer - the priestess (maibi). It reflects somewhat scientific knowledge of our forefather.

Riddles and Proverbs

Riddles and proverbs are the common heritage of mankind crystalling the wit and wisdom of a community the hidden meaning of the cryptic saying suggest and predicts what to be happened in the future. On other hand, riddles give the recreation, amusement and intelligence of youngsters. Viz. Nongpak Thong-Hongba (opening of eastern gate) gives the meaning of establishment of Manipur and eastern countries relationship. The same is the statement kept by meitei elders for their posterity to transform into reality for their prosperity. So there are many hidden expression which persuade us to do something for ourselves in future. Proverbs comprise the

rules of conduct and manners. Sometimes, it is for giving some kind of warning to the youngsters. All these knowledge were preserved in the form of riddles and proverbs so as to be aware of easily in the future.

Textile

Manipuri traditional textiles with their distinctive patterns and colour combination have attracted many people of outsiders. Hand-woven cloths of Manipuri women with their artistic beauty and utility are very much in demand and really exquisite. There is a unique tradition of meitei girls that before getting married every girl of meitei family will learn skill of weaving from their elders. Manipuri women use many traditional style of weaving methods and tools like Khwang-Iyong (Loin-loom), Hand-Loom, Pang-Iyong (throw shuttle-loom). It is indeed an excellent earning source of meitei women.

Folk medicine and treatment

It is known that many medicinal plants are excessively found in Manipur. Using these plants, before coming of western pharmaceutical medicine or medical science, local health practitioner treated many kinds of diseases. At that time, they used some animal extract also Viz. bile juice of some animal. Even today- age of modern medical science some people prefer traditional herbal medicine to other medicine for some particular sickness or disease. Sometimes, few physicians prescribe (in personal opinion) traditional medicine that can be easily prepared at home. Another form of traditional practices like ritual, worship, tantras and mantras are also prevailing in Manipur. Such practices are conducted to get relieved from sufferings or diseases or disorder due to encountering of evil spirits by the person who is suffering. This practice in many cases produces positive result. Even the modern medical science cannot explain the power of the same.

Whereas, they have condemned and ignored anything that it do not either appropriate or develop as being magic and superstition. However, in Manipuri society that have cultural continuity, ancient traditions survive with a rich legacy of folk science. This traditional wisdom of humankind needs to be preserved and used selectively for our survival.

Conclusion

Culture - a total way of life and tradition are a social fact and a generic phenomenon which signifies a class of unique characteristics of common heritage and existence of Manipuri society. The study of culture and tradition indeed enable us to have a glimpse into aesthetic values and information value of the particular society as knowledge resource and potential library material. It is high tie to maintain record, collection, documentation and presence the facts and techniques of traditional knowledge for promotion and dissemination of informative value. It is required to conduct a new research in these fields, compilation of existing data dissemination through books, seminars, websites, articles, films etc. so that we can fine out what knowledge can fit/suit with this scientific age. If we can do like this, different states/regions of Indian subcontinent can contribute knowledge share to make a powerful Indian knowledge society.

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ভারত অমদি মণিপুরদা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীগী ঈহৌ অমসুং চাউখৎ খোঙথাং

*এল. শামু সিংহ **

'লাইব্রেরী হায়বসিদি ইচম-চম্বা লাইরিক থমফম-শঙ্ নত্তে, মসিদি কংবা হায়বদু লৈররোইদ্রবা জ্ঞানগী ঈফুৎ ওইদুনা শিক্ষা অমদি সাংস্কৃতিগী পাকচাউখ্রবা লৌবুক্তা ঈশিং পীরিবদুবুনি ।'

- ডা: এস: আর: রঙ্গনাথন

ৱাহৌদোক

পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী হায়বসি মীয়াম্মা তোইনা তানরবা অমদি অন্তরজাতিগী থাক্তা শকখঙলবা সমাজিক সংস্থান অমনি, মসিদি য়াম্লামক মরু ওইখ্রবা সোসিও-ইকোনোমিক, সংস্কৃতিক, সামাজিক-শিক্ষা অমদি খুন্নাই অমা শেমগৎ-শাগৎপদা অচৌবা থৌদাং লৌরিবা সংস্থান্নি । মসিগী থৌওং-থৌশিন অসিদি 'গনতন্ত্রদা' য়ুম্ফম ওইরগা ৱাখল্লোন অমা শেমগৎলকপনি । মরম অসিনা প্রজাগীদমক, প্রজানা শেমজবা অমদি প্রজা মীয়ামগী য়াইফনবা লৈবা সংস্থান্নি । শম্না হায়রবদা পব্লিক-লাইব্রেরীনা মীপুম খুদিংমকপু চহি মতাং, নহা-অহল, নুপা-নুপী, কুচু-কুমেন, জাৎ-বিজাৎ, ধর্ম্মগী-খেন্নবা থমদনা চপ-মান্নবা মীৎয়েংদা সাধারন-প্রজা মীয়ুমবু নীংতম্না লাইব্রেরী সার্বিসগী খুদোংচাবা হক পীবনি ।

লাইব্রেরী-ঈহৌ : ভারত

ভারত অহুমশুবা মালেমগী লৈবাকশিংগী মনুংদা মচিন তুমখৎলক্লিবা, জ্ঞান-বিজ্ঞানগী লমদা খোঙজেন থুনা চংশিল্লক্লিবা লৈবাক অমনি । ব্রিটিশগী লোয়লম শাসনগী মরুমদা মতম শাংনা চহি ১৮৫ (১৭৬২-১৯৪৭ ফাওবা)

* জেনেরেল সেক্রেটরি, মণিপুর লাইব্রেরি এসোসিয়েসন ।

মীখা পোন্দুনা লৈরুরবা লৈবাক্লি । হৌজিক হৌজিকমক ভারত্তা চৎনরিবা পব্লিক-লাইব্রেরীগী পরিং-পথাপ অসিদি মরু ওইনা নোংচুপ লোমদগী চংশিল্লকপনি । লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ অমদি চাউখৎ খোঙথাং তাঙ্কক তাঙ্কক থোক্লা চৎথবা হৌরকখি ।

অহানবা তাঙ্কক (১৮০৮-১৯০০)

ইং কুমজা ১৮০৮ অসিমকক ভারত্তা ইহান-হানবা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীগী ঈহৌ অমদি চাউখৎ খোঙথাংগী লমদা চংশিল্লকপা য়াম্লমক মরু ওইখ্রবা নীংশিংদুনা লৈরগদবা নুমিৎ অমনি । মতমদুগী লৈঙাক শাসনগী চুপলি পায়রিবা বোম্বে প্রেসিদেন্সীনা প্রস্তাপ অমা হৌদোক্লদুনা - "Funds for the Encouragement of Literature" না ফোঙলবা লাইরিকশিংগী কোপীশিংবু রেজিস্ত্রার তৌরবা লাইব্রেরীশিংদা শোয়দনা পীগদৌবনি হায়বসি থবক ওইনা পাংথোকখি ।

অনিশুবা তাঙ্কক (১৯০০-১৯৩৭)

ইংশোক ১৯০০-১৯৩৭ মতম অসি ভারত্তা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীগী ইতিহাস পোক্লকপগী অনিশুবা তাঙ্ককনি হায়বা তাই । মতমসিদদি ষ্টেট সরকারশিং মশা-মউ ফরে, থৌনা লিংজেল ফুদোকলে । অদুম ওইদুনসু অনিশুবা তাঙ্ককসিগী মনুংসিদদি ইন্টেল্লিজেনসিয়ালশিংনা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীশিংগী থবক থৌরমশিংবু কুপ্পা য়েংশিনবা হৌরে । শোক ১৯০০ হৌগৎলকপদা লাইরিক পাফম কা অমখক্তা লৈবা কলকতা লাইব্রেরী লিংখৎলে, ইনিসিয়েল্লী সবসক্রিপসন লাইব্রেরী অদো ইং ১৮৩২ দা থোঙ্ লাওনা হাংদোক্লুনা জেনেরেল পব্লিকতা খুৎশিন্নরে । ইংশোক ১৯০২ দা মতমদুগী ভারতকী গর্ভনর জনরেল লোর্ড ফর্জনিনা 'কলকতা লাইব্রেরী' লৌশিল্লে, মমিংনা ইম্পেরিয়েল লাইব্রেরী কৌরে। ভারতনা নীংখা তল্লবা মতুংদা ১৯৪৮ ইংদা পালিয়ামেন্ট এক্ট অমনা পাস তৌদুনা 'কলকতা লাইব্রেরীবু 'নেশনেলল লাইব্রেরী' হোয়না মমিং ওন্থোকলে । মসি ভারত জাতিগী ওইরে । অলিপুর (কোলকতা)গী ভেলবেডিয়ার বিলদীংদা লৈ। অতৈ মীরৈবাক্কী লমদা মরুওইনা জাতিগী লাইব্রেরী ফ্রান্সতা ইংশোক ১৫৩৪, ব্রিটেন্দদা - ১৭৫৯ অমদি য়ু:এস:এ: দা ১৮০০ দা হৌদোক্লখি ।

লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ : প্রিন্সলী ষ্টেট বাড়োদা

শোক ১৯০৬-১৯১১ পেরিওত অসি ভারত্তা লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌগী ইতিহাসতা মফম চাউনা কল্লি। মতম অসি মহারাজ সার সয়াবী রাওনা বাড়োদা ষ্টেটগী লৈঙাকলোয় ওইখি । মহাক প্রজা মীয়ামগী য়াইফনবা খনবা মহারাজনি । মানা প্রজা মীয়ামদা জেনরেল এজুগেশন শন্দোকপদা লাইব্রেরীনা অচৌবা খুৎলাই অমা ওইগনি হায়বসি মপুক্সিংদা খনখিবদুমক থবক ওইনা পাঙথোকখি । মহাক্না পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীগী সিষ্টেমবু হেন্না-মপুং ফাবাপথাপ-পরিংদা চলাইবা য়ানবা মখাগী বিভাগশিং অসি শেমখি। মদুদি -

১) সেন্ট্রেল লাইব্রেরী
২) ভিলেজ লাইব্রেরী অমসুং
৩) ট্রাভেলিং লাইব্রেরী, অসিনচিংবা ।

পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী সিষ্টেমসিনা লৈবাক অসিগী অনৌবা মোদেল (নমুনা) গী শকয়েং মিংশেল অমা ওইনখি । মহারাজনা অমেরিকান লাইব্রেরীয়ান Mr. Bowden বু সিষ্টেম অদুবু শেমগৎ-শাগৎপদা হেন্না মপুং মরৈ ফানবা থবক পুহনখি । নুপা অসি মতমদুদা Melvil Dewey গা লোয়ননা কোলমবিয়া কো'লেজদা লাইব্রেরী সাইন্সগী ওজা ওইখিবা মীশক্নি ।

লাইব্রেরী এজুকেসন

ভারতকী ইহান-হানবা লাইব্রেরী স্কুল অমা Mr. Bowden না শোক ১৯০৬ দা লিংখৎখি । স্কুল অসিদা ভারতকী ষ্টেট খুদিংমক্তগী ছাত্র কয়া অমা মিং চন্দুনা তম্লখি । লাইব্রেরী স্কুল অসি চহি কয়া মরুম লিশাং-শিৎনা বরাড়োদাদা চৎথখি । অদুগা অনিশুবা লাইব্রেরী স্কুল অমসু পঞ্জাব য়ুনির্ভসিটিদা (লাহোর হৌজিক্লা পাকিস্থান্দা) লিংখৎখি (১৯১৫) ইংদা অতোপ্পা অমেরিকান লাইব্রেরীয়ান Mr. Asa Don Dickinson গী লিচিং মখাদা লিংখৎখি । মহাক অসিসু Melvil Dewey গা লেঙ্গানি ।

শোক ১৯১৪ ইংদা ইহান-হানবা ষ্টেট লাইব্রেরী এসোসিয়েসন অমা অন্ধ প্রদেশতা শেমখি । বেঙ্গলদা (১৯২৭ অমসুং ইন্দিয়ান লাইব্রেরী এসোসিয়েসন, কলকতা (১৯৩৩), লাইব্রেরী প্রাইমর কৌবা লাইরিক

অমা ভারত্তা খ্বাইদগী ইহান হান্বা ওইনা Asa don Dickinson না (শোক ১৯১৬ দা ফোংদোকখি। লাইব্রিক অদু ছাত্রশিংগী টেক্সবুক ওইনা শীজিন্নখি। অদুগা পঞ্জাব লাইব্রেরী এসোসিয়েসন্না ইহান হানবা লাইব্রেরী জর্নেল (১৯৩৫) ইংদা মমিংনা 'মোর্দন লাইব্রেরীয়ান' লাহোরদগী ফোঙখি।

৩শুবা তাঙ্কক: (১৯৩৭-১৯৪৭)

ভারত্তা ইন্দিয়ান নেশনেল কঙ্গ্রেস পার্টিনা অয়াম্বা প্রোভিন্সশিংবু শক্তি পায়বা হৌরকপা ১৯৩৭ মতম অসি অহুমশুবা লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ হৌরে। তশেংবমক্তি মমাংগী অনিশুবা তাঙ্কককা - তাঙ্কক ৩শুবসিগা পুনশিনবগী শক্তমনি। প্রজাগী মীহুৎনা শেম্বা সরকার ওইবনা প্রজাগী অনিংবা অপামবা দিমান্দশিংগী দায়িত্ব মখোয়না পুবা তাখি। ১৯৩৭ - ১৯৪২ পেরিওদ অসিগী মনুংদা খুঙ্গং লাইব্রেরী ১৩,০০০ লিংখৎতবা য়াদে হায়বা প্রজাশিংগী দাবীদগী ষ্টেট সরকারনা থবক ওইনা পাঙথোকখি। মতম অসি ইন্দিয়ান এডল্ট এজুকেসন মুভমেন্ট লৈবাক শিনবা থুংনা শাফু-কন্না চৎথরকপগী মহয়না পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী সিষ্টেমগী মপুং ফাবা ফিভম অসি লাকখিবনি। পেরিওদ অসিগী নীংশিংবা য়াবা মরুওইবা খুদম 'Library Development Committee Report ' বোম্বে (১৯৩৯-৪০) প্রেফেসার AAA Fyze গী লমজিং মখাদা শেমখিবা অসিনি। কমিটি অদুগী রিপোর্টদা য়াওরি, পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎনবা স্কীম, প্রোভিনশিংগী রিভেন্যু ডিবিজন খুদিংমক্তা সেন্ট্রেল লাইব্রেরী অমমম অমদি রিজনেল লাইব্রেরী অমমম থম্নবগী প্রোভিজন কয়ামুক পীরি। স্কীম অসিগী চংগদবা শেনফম লুপা লাখ ১৫ অদু প্রোভিনসিয়েল সরকারনা চপ-চানা ঙাকপা ঙমখিদে।

৪ শুবা তাঙ্কক: (১৯৪৭ ইংদগী)

আগষ্ট ১৫, ১৯৪৭ ইংদগী ভারতনা নীংখা তম্নবা পেরিওদসিদগী ৪ শুবা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ হৌরে। মসিগী ইহান-হানবা মাইলস্তোল মাদ্রাজ পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৪৮ লৈবাক অসিদা পাস তৌবা মখল অসিগী ইহান হানবা এক্টনি। মথংদা দিল্লি পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী য়ুনেস্কো অমসুং ভারত সরকার অনিগী অপুনবা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী প্রোজেক্ট লিংখৎমিন্নবা অসিনা অনিশুবা

মাইলস্তোন্নি । অসুম্না ঙল্লিডে মতমদগী হৌনা ভারত্তা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ অমদি চাউখৎ খোঙথাং তপ্পা তপ্পা জাতি অমদি রাজ্যগী থাক্তা চৎথরকই । ভারতনা নীং-খা তন্নবা মতুংদা নীংশিংবা য়াবা থৌদোক ব্রাথোকশিং (১৯৪৮-৫১) কয়া লৈখ্রে। খুদম খরা পীজরবদা মদ্রাজ পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৪৮ পাস তৌখিবা মসিনা ভারত্তা ইহান-হানবা লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎনবা ঈহৌগা ইরোয়ননা লাইব্রেরীবু ইনষ্টিট্যুশন্নাইজ ওইহনবা, ষ্ট্রকচর, কো-ওর্দিনেট অমদি পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী ফীভমবু মপুংফানা ওর্গনাইজ তৌদুনা লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎ-খোঙথাংদা অহোংবা কয়া লাকখিবা অসিনচিংবা । অনিশুবা থৌদোক অমনা শোক ১৯৪৮ ইংদা নেশনেল লাইব্রেরী, কলকতা লিংখৎখিবা অমদি অহুমশুবা থৌদোক অমনা মথক্তসু নীংশিংজখ্রে শোক ১৯৫১ দা দিল্লি পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীবু য়ুনেস্কো অমসুং ভারত সরকার অনি পুন্না লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎনবা পাইলোট প্রোজেক্ট মায় পাক্লা চৎথবা ঙমখিবা । হৌজিক হৌজিকমক ঐখোয় ভারত্তা চাউরাক্লা পব্লিক-লাইব্রেরী লিশিং হুম্ফুরোম (৬০,০০০) লৈরে । K.P. Sinha না চেয়ারমেন ওইবা মাগী লমজিং মখাদা শোক ১৯৫৭ ইংদা কমিটি অমা ভারত সরকারনা শেমদুনা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীগী সিষ্টেম খরা হেন্না ফগৎনবা অমুক হন্না তুংগী মীরোলদা কান্নবা অফবা লম্বী কয়া য়াৎখি । অদুগা ভারতকী ষ্টেট খুদিংমক্তা লাইব্রেরী লেজিসলেসন পাস তৌবগী খুদোংচাবা কয়াসু ফংখি । হৌজিক ভারতকী ষ্টেট ২৯গী মনুংদা য়ুনিয়ন টেরিটোরি ৬ অমদি শুপ্পতগী ষ্টেট ১২ খক্লা লাইব্রেরী লেজিসলেসন পাস তৌনখ্রে ।

খুদম :-

১) টামিলনাদু পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৪৮
২) অন্ধ্র প্রদেশ পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৬০
৩) মহারাস্ত্র পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৬৫
৪) মহারাস্ত্র পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৬৭
৫) ৱেষ্ট বেঙ্গল পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৭৯
৬) মণিপুর পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৮৮
৭) কেরলা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৮৯
৮) হরিয়ানা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৮৯

৯) গোৱা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৯৩
১০) মিজোরাম পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৯৩
১১) গুজরাট পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ২০০১
১২) ওরিষা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ২০০১

লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ : মনিপুর

লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ অমদি চাউখৎ খোঙথাং ভারত্তা ২০ শুবা শটাব্দি চঙলকপদগী হৌজরবসু মনিপুরদদি শটাব্দি অসিগী ময়ায় চল্লকপা অদুৱাইদা হৌরকখিবনি । ইহান হানবা ওইনা ছাপা তৌরবা লাইরিক (টেক্সবুক ওইনা) স্কুলগী অঙাংশিংগীদমক শোক ১৯০০ দা ফোঙখি ।টেক্সবুক অদুগী মমিং "মনিপুর প্রাইমরি পার্ট - ১ মসি কলকতাগী বাপটিশ মিসন প্রেসদা নমদুনা ফোঙখিবনি । মতম অসিদদি জোহনষ্টোন মিদল ইংলিস স্কুলদা স্কুল লাইব্রেরী লৈবা হৌরে । শোক ১৯০০ পেরিওদ অসিদা মনিপুর লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ লাকপা হৌরে । শোক ১৯৪০ মতমসিদদি মনিপুরদসু লাইব্রেরীগী ৱাখল্লোন প্রজা মীয়ামদা ফাওবা হৌরক্লে হায়বা তাই । পেরিওদ অসিৱাইদদি (১৯৪০) লৈখিদ্রবা শ্রীনোংমৈকাপম গোপাল সিংহগী লুচিং মখাদা ইম্ফাল খ্বাই নাগা মপালদা ইম্ফাল পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী মীঙ্গৌবা অমা লিংখৎলে । শোক ১৯৫০ দনা মনিপুর পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী হায়বা অমা হৌজিক জি:এম: গান্ধী মেমোরিয়েল হোলগী মনাক্তা লৈরিবা অসি বালচান্দ পটনী না মাগী অপোকপা শ্রীপ্রেমকুমার পটনিগী (প্রেমমুখ পটনি) গী মিংদা শ্রীনোংমৈকাপ্পম গোপাল সিংহগী লমজিং মখাদা ডোনেসন তৌদুনা লিংখৎখিবনি ।

অসুম মথং চৎথরক্তুনা শোক ১৯৭৪ দা মনিপুর গী জিলা লাইব্রেরীশিং লিংখত্তুনা লাইব্রেরীগী ঈহৌ খরা খরা খনগৎলকপগুম তৌরে । পনবা য়াবা খরদি চুড়াচান্দপুর, সেনাপতি, তমেংলোং অমসুং উখ্রুলদা লৈরিবা জিলা লাইব্রেরীশিং অসিনি । শোক ১৯৭৭ তনা চান্দেল জিলা লাইব্রেরী লিংখৎখি । মতৌ অসুম্না হৌজিক হৌজিক মনিপুর সরকারনা জিলাগী থাক্তা লাইব্রেরী মঙা (৫) ইকুই কুইদনা চহি খরগী মমাংদা থৌবালদা জিলা লাইব্রেরী অমগা লিংখৎখ্রে, পুন্না তরুক শুরে । শোক ১৯৮৭ দা মনিপুর লাইব্রেরী

এসোসিয়েসন (মালা) অসি লিংখৎখিবদগীদি মনিপুর রাজ্যদা লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ ফনা নীংথিনা খুমাং চাউশিল্লকপগুম তৌরে। অসুম্না লিশাংশিংনা চৎথরক্কুনা লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ নোংম নোংমগী মশা মরেং শন্দোরক্কুনা, লাইব্রেরী সার্ভিস সহর খক্তদা নত্তনা মনিপুরগী খুঙ্গংশিংদসু য়ৌরক্লে। ঙসিদি মনিপুর পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী বিল, ১৯৮৮ ইংগী আগষ্ট তাং ১ দা পাস তৌখ্রে অদুগা শোক ১৯৯৩ ইংগী জুন তাং ৯ দা ভারতগী প্রেসিদেন্টগী অয়াবা ফংদুনা মনিপুরনা ভারতকী রাজ্যশিংগী মনুংদা ৬ শুবা লাইব্রেরী এক্ট লৈবা রাজ্য ওইরে। অদুবু লাইবক থীবদি সরকারনা পুক্লিং ইচং চংবিদবা, থৌশা ব্রাশাবিদবা নত্রগা অশোনবনি হায়গদ্রা হৌজিক ফাও বা এক্ট অমা লৈবগী চপ চাবা মথৌ মঙমদি পাঙথোক্কবা থবক পোরম শিল্লকপদি লৈত্রি। মসিনা লাইব্রেরী থৌশিন (সার্ভিস) চাউখৎহন্নবদা মনিপুরগী প্রজা মীয়ামদা য়াম্না খুরৌ চেনবা অকনবা চৈথেং অমা মায়োক্নহল্লে।

অমরোমদা অমুক খোইদোং শাওগৎপা অমনা খুঙ্গংশিংদা লন্নাই সংস্থানশিংনা চলায়বা মনিপুর সরকার (আর্ট অমসুং কলচর বিভাগ) গী খুৎথাংদা রাজা রামমুহোন রোয় লাইব্রেরী ফাউন্দেসনগী বেনেফিসিয়ারি ক্লব লাইব্রেরী ১২০ লোম লৈরে। অদুমকপু লৈরিবা ক্লব/ ওর্গেনাইজেসন লাইব্রেরীশিং অসি মশক মচু থোক্না লৈবদি অমতা য়াওদ্রি। পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীদি নহারোলশিংবু সোসিএল এজুকেসন পীবদা নত্তনা মশা মশাবু শিক্ষা ফংজনবগী মরু ওইবা পাম্বৈনি। মরম অমনা মনিপুর সরকারগী আর্ট অমসুং কলচরগী বিভাগনা ভোলুন্টরি ওর্গেনাইজেসনশিং অমদি প্রজা মীয়ামগা খুৎশম্ন রগা লাইব্রেরী ফিবম ফগৎনবগী মথৌ তাই হায়না খনজে।

লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎনবা খোঙথাং খরা :

১) মনিপুরগী সহর অমদি খুঙ্গংগী লমদা লৈরিবা নহারোল অমদি অহল্লোনশিংবু লাইব্রেরী শিক্ষা পীদুনা মীপুম খুদিংমকপু লাইব্রেরী হায়বসি করিনো খঙহন্নবা থৌরাং মরী লৈনবা ওথোরিটিনা পায়খৎপিবা।

২) মনিপুরগী খুঙ্গং খুদিংমক্তা খুঙ্গং লাইব্রেরী (ভিলেজ লাইব্রেরী) লিংখৎপা।

৩) লাইব্রেরীবু নন-ফোর্মেল এজুকেসন সেন্টর নত্রগা কম্যুনিতি সেন্টর অমা ওইহনবা ।

৪) এজুকেসনগী প্রোগ্রাম খুদিংমক লাইব্রেরীগী থৌশিন্না (সার্ভিস) মাঙজিল থাহন্নবগী পোরম শীনবিবা ।

৫) সরকারগী দিপার্টমেন্টশিং অমদি এজুকেসনেল ইনষ্টিট্যুটশিংদা লাইব্রেরীয়ান হাপ্পদা ত্রেনিং ফংলবা অমদি শীনফমসিদা থব্বায় য়াওবা মীওই খনবা ।

৬) মনিপুরদা লৈরিবা লাইব্রেরীশিং অসিগী এডমিনিষ্ট্রেসন অমদি মেনেজমেন্ট অমগী মখাদা লৈননবা তোঙানবা ডিরেক্টোরেট ওফ লাইব্রেরীজ অমা অথুবা মতমদা হাংদোকপিবা ।

৭) চহি খুদিংগী মনিপুরগী কাচিন কোয়া শিনবা থুংনা লাইব্রেরী নুমিৎ, লাইব্রেরী চয়োল, মতম মতমগী লাইব্রেরী এৱারনেস প্রোগ্রাম অমদি ওরিয়েন্টেসন কোর্স পাঙথোক্লবা শিনবা, রেডিও, মাস মেদিয়া, টি:ভি: নচিংবদা লাইব্রেরীগী কান্নবা পাউজেল মীয়ামদা শন্দোক্তুনা খঙহন্নবা হোৎনবা ।

৮) মনিপুর পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী এক্ট, ১৯৮৮, মসিগী চপ চাবা থবক থৌশিল পায়খৎনবা লন্নাই সংস্থানশিং, ক্লবশিং অমদি মনিপুর লাইব্রেরী এসোসিএসনগা পুন্না খুৎশম্নরগা সরকারদা অকনবা, চৈফু অমা পীবা ।

য়াম্না নুংঙাইবা পাউ অমনা চৎলিবা থা অসিগী (ওক্টোবর) ২০০৭ দগী লাইব্রেরীগী অনৌবা লামায় অমা হাংদোকপগী খুদোংচাবা মীয়াম প্রজাদা ফংহনবগা লোয়ননা ভারত সরকারনা লুপা : ১০০০ (ক্রোর অমা) গী শেনফম অমা লাইব্রেরীগী অনৌবা য়াওল অমা পুরক্লবা কায়থোকপগী অয়াবা লৈরে ।

LIBRARY CODE (A SET OF RULE)

* Planned reforms in India's Library System
* Networking all libraries
* Guidelines on making facilities accessible and

training staff to be "Friendly and Polite.
* Libraries to regularly update collection.
* Library space - physical as well as books- will be made available to local panchayat/ distirct administration.
* Libraries will have to take care of infrastructure needs of the disabled.
* National Mission on Library and Information Services (NMLIS)

পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীগী চাউখৎ খোঙথাংগী মরীদা রাজা রামমুহোন রোয় লাইব্রেরী ফাউন্দেসন্না লৌরিবা থৌদাং মতম খজিক্তং থম্জরি ।

শোক ১৯৭২ ইংদা রাজ রামমুহোন রোয় লাইব্রেরী ফাউন্দেসন অসি নোদেল এজেন্সী অমা ওইনা লৈবাকসিগী পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎ খোঙথাংদা হেন্না খুমাং চাউশিন্ননবা অমদি লাইব্রেরী ঈহৌ শৌগৎনবা ভারত সরকারগী কলচর বিভাগগী মখাদা শেমখিবনি । ফাউন্দেসন অসিনা কৎথোকপগা লোয়ননা পাক শনখ্রবা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরী সার্ভিসবু মীয়াম প্রজাদা ফংহনবগী ৱাখল্লোন্দা স্লোগান অসিগী মখাদা "Book for the Millions at their Doorsteps" Matching অমদি Non-Matching Scheme গী মখল মথেলগী থৌরাং পায়খৎলি। মদুদি :

Matching :

1. Assistance towards building up of adequate stock of books.
2. Assistance towards development of Rural Books Deposit Centre.
3. Assistance towards organisation of seminars, workshops, book exhibitions etc.
4. Assistance towards storage and display of books.
5. Assistance to public libraries below district level for increasing accommodation.

6. Assistance to acquire T.V. cum VCP/computers in public libraries.

Non-matching :

1. Assistance towards adequate stock of books;
2. Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries;
3. Assistance to voluntary organisations providing Public library services.
4. Assistance to Children's libraries or children's section of general public libraries.
5. Assistance to libraries for different events.

ব্রারোইসিন

লোয়শিল্লকপদা হায়জনিংবা ব্রাফমদি মনিপুরদা লাইব্রেরীগী অকনবা ঈহৌ অমা লাকখিবসি ইং শোক ১৯৮৭ দা মনিপুর লাইব্রেরী এসোসিয়েসন শেম্লবা মতুংদনি হায়বদা লাল্লোই । এসোসিয়েসন অসিনা লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎ খোঙথাংদা অকনবা ঈহৌ অমা শাগৎপগা লোয়ননা ইং ১৯৮৮ দা পাস তৌখিবা বিল অদু প্রেসিদেন্টগী এসেন্ট লৌবদা চহি ৫ হেন্না চংদুনা ইংশোক ১৯৯৩ গী জুন তাং ৯ দা এক্ট ওনখি । অদুবু এক্ট ওনখিবা চহি ১৬ মপুং ফারক্লবা ফাওবদা এক্ট অসিগী থবক পোরম পায়খৎপা উদে । হৌজিক শম্না হায়রবদা মপুং ফাবা লাইব্রেরী নেটব্রার্ক লৈতে । আর্ট এন্দ কলচরগী মখাদা অপীকপা য়ুনিৎ অমা ওইনা লৈবা সরকারনা থৌব্রা কয়া শাবিদবা ষ্টেট সেন্ট্রেল লাইব্রেরীনা মীয়াম প্রজাদা লাইব্রেরীগী খুদোংচাবা চপ চাবা ফংহন্নবদি লায়রদনা লাইব্রেরী ফাওবা মৈ থাদোক্নুনা তাঙ্গোয় ওনখ্রবনি । ঐখোয় কয়াদা লাইবক থিখ্রবা জাৎনো । অদুবু হৌজিক্তি লাইব্রেরীগী অনৌবা মপোক অমদা লাক্লে হায়না লৌরসি । মনিপুর সরকারনা মনিপুরদা লাইব্রেরী চাউখৎহন্নবা মনিপুর পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীজ এক্ট চৎনহন্নবা চপ চাবা ফীরেপ অমা লৌবগী মথৌ তাই হায়বসি থমজগে ।

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Librarygee Eehou 2007, 11(1-4), 122-129

লাইব্রেরি এৱার্নেস

*ডা: থৌনাওজম খোমদোন সিংহ **

ৱাহৌদোক

লাইব্রেরি হায়রগা মীয়াম্না ইচম চম্না লাইরিক পাফম শঙ অমনি হায়না খঙনৈ । মসিনা মীয়ামদা কয়ামুক য়াম্না কান্নহল্লি, করম্না কান্নহন্নগনি অমসুং কান্নবশিং অদু করম্না ফংবা ঙমগদগে হায়বা অসি খঙবা অমসুং খঙননবাহোংনহন্নবা (Awareness) অসি য়াম্না দরকার ওই । তশেংনা হায়রবদা লাইব্রেরিগী খুদোং চাবা লৌবা হৈবা মীনা মশাগী লৌশিং তানশিনবা হৈবদগী খঙলমদবা কয়া লাইরিক নত্রগা ইন্টরনেটকী মতেংনা পরিক্ষা কয়া মায়োক্লবদা অকিবা লৈতে । খঙদবা কয়ানা য়োংনা যুবি কোল্লগা খোকপা হৈতবদগী কপ্পুনা তোকপঙম্না নখোয়গী দরকার ওইবা লৌশিং লাইব্রেরি নত্রগা মসিগুম্বা মীওইবা সমাজগী য়াইফনবা লিংখৎপা লোয়শঙশিংদা চত্তুনা তানশিনবা হৈতবদগী মীখা পোন্না হিংননবগী অচৌবা মরম ওই । তম্বগী লোয়বা নাইদে হায়নরিবনি । অদুক্কী মতিক তন্নগা অমসুং পারগা মদুবু থবক্তা ওন্থোকপা ঙল্লবা মীওইশিং অদুবুনি সমাজনা ইকাই খুম্নরিবা অমসুং পুন্সিগী মহাও খঙনা হিংনরিবা । মতম অমদদি পাঙশু শুরগা পঙচা চাদুনা হিংনরম্মী । অদুবু ঙসিদি শিংনা শুরগা শিংনা হিংবগী মতম ওইরে । মীওইবনা যুগ কয়া কয়া চঙনা তানশিল্লকপা কান্নরবা লৌশিংশিং অসি লাইরিক্তা ইদুনা লৈ । লাইরিকশিং অসি পারগা খঙলমদবা কয়া খঙবা ঙল্লকই অসুং খঙহন্নিংবা অনৌবা ৱাখল্লোনবুনা লাইরিক ওইনা অমুক ফোঙদোক্লবা মচাক খোম্বদা লাইব্রেরীনা মতেং পাংই । মরম অসিমক্তা লাইরিক পাবা ইবা ঙমদবা মীবু মিৎ তাঙবগা পাঙখক্তি হায়নরিবনি । অদুনদি লৌচিক ঐখোয়না মীওইবদা লৌশিং পীবদা খ্বাইদগী হেন্না কান্নরিবা লাইরিক, মেগাজিন, খবর, ঈ-পাউ, সিনেমা, দ্রমা, ইশৈনচিংবা পুম্নমক অসি কান্নগদবশিং খনগৎলগা পৈশিন্দুনা মীয়াম্না শিজিন্ননবা থল্লিবা লাইব্রেরি হায়বসি

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* *ডিপুটি লাইব্রেরিয়ান মণিপুর ইউনিভসির্তি*

করিনো, মসিগী তোঙান-তোঙানবা সেক্সন্না করি করি থবক পাঙথোকই, লাইব্রেরিগী মখলনা কয়া শুই, হৌজিক্কী ২১শুবা চহিচাদা মসিনা তৌগদবা থৌদাংনা করিনো, কনানা মতৌ করম্না মখোয় অসিবু চাওখৎহনগদগে হায়বনচিংবগী মতাংদা Awareness পিবা ব্রাফম খর মখাদা নৈনদুনা য়েংসি ।

লাইব্রেরি হায়বসি করিনো ?

লাইব্রেরি হায়বসি লৌশিংগী পুক্কেনি । মফম অসিদা মীওইবনা জ্ঞান তানসিনবদা শিজিন্নবা য়াবা পোৎলমশিং খুদম ওইনা শান্নপোৎ লাইরিক, মেগাজিন, খবর, ঔডিও ভিজুয়েলগী ওইবা রেডিও, টেলিভিজন, কম্প্যুটরনচিংবা দরকারগী মতুংইন্না থম্মী । মতম অমদদি খুৎই লাইরিক অমসুং প্রেসতা নমথোক্লবা লাইরিক্তমক লাইব্রেরিশিংদা থম্লরম্মী । অদুবু হৌজিক্তি চাওখৎলকপগী মতুংইন্না ইন্টরনেটনচিংবা শমদুনা মখল মথেলগী ঈ-পাউশিং য়াম্না থুনা অমসুং মপুং ফানা ফংহনবা ঙম্বগী উপাইশিং লাইব্রেরিশিংদা শিজিন্নরকপগা লোইননা লাইব্রেরিগী বিষয় অসিমক লাইব্রেরি অমসুং ইনফোর্মেসন সাইন্স হায়না খঙনরে । সবজেক্ট অসি হৌজিক্কী ২১ শুবা চহিচাদদি য়াম্না চানরে । মসি তম্লুরবা মী অমনা মতৌ করম্না অথুবা মতমগী মনুংদা মী অমনা পাম্লিবা ইনফোরমেসন পীগদগে হায়বসি য়াম্না লায়না খঙবা ঙমই ।

লাইব্রেরিগী মরুওইবা সেক্সনশিং, অমসুং মখোয়গী মথৌ

লাইব্রেরি অমগী চাওবগী মতুংইন্না সেক্সন কয়ামরুম থোক্না খায়দোকপা য়াই । মখোয় অদুদি মেনটেনেন্স, সারকুলেসন, পেরিওদিকেল, একুইজিসন, টেক্নিকেল, রিফরেন্স, কম্প্যুটর অসিনচিংবনি । মখোয় অসি অমগা অমগা তৎন থানবা য়াদ্রবা মরি লৈজরগসু তোপ-তোপ্না মথৌ অমমমদি মখাগী অসুম্না লৈ :

মেন্টনেন্স সেক্সন

লাইব্রেরি অমবু, য়াম্না লুনা নান্না থম্না, লাইব্রেরিগী মেম্বরশিংগী

রোকোর্দ নিংথিনা থম্বা, ফরনিচর ইক্কুইপ্টমেন্টনচিংবা মতমগা চানবা য়েংদুনা লৈসিনবা, দোকুমেন্টশিংবু ফজনা বাইণ্ডিং তৌশিনবা, অইং অশা ফজনা কন্ট্রোল তৌদুনা তিন কাঙ চঙহন্দবা, মৈ-ঈশিং, নুংশিৎ-নুংশানা লাইব্রেরিগী পোৎলমশিং শোক্তনবা হোৎনবা হায়বনচিংবা অসি মেন্টনেন্সকী মথৌনি ।

সারকুলেসন সেক্সন

লাইব্রেরিগী মেম্বর খুদিংমক ময়ুমদা লাইরিক ৱাইদুনা পাক্লবগী হক লৈ । মসিগী লাইরিক ৱাইবা অমসুং হল্লকপগী থবক অসি সারকুলেসনগী মথৌনি । মসি মরুওইনা লাইব্রেরিগী চঙফমদা লৈগল্লি । সেক্সন অসিগী মখাদা প্রোপর্তি কাউন্টর হায়বা অমা লৈগনি । কাউন্টর অসিদা লাইরিক পাবা লাকপা মীওইশিং অদুগী মশাগী সনা-লুপা পৈশা নত্তবা পোৎ মখৈ থনমগদবনি, মনুংদা পুসিনবা য়াদে । সারকুলেসন কাউন্টরগী মনাক্তা কেটলোগ কেবিনেট (লাইব্রেরি অদুদা লৈবা লাইরিকশিংগী মমিং মথা য়াওবা কার্ড থম্মবা উপু) অমসুং কমপ্যুটরনা সেবা থমদুনা লাইব্রেরি মনুংদা চিক্তা লাইরিক পাজরিবা কাঙবুদা য়েক্তনবা হেনবিগদবনি ।

পেরিওদিকেল সেক্সন

খবর, মেগাজিন, জর্নেলনচিংবা থম্মবা সেক্সনবু পেরিওদিকেল সেক্সন কৌই । বিসর্স তৌবা অমসুং ওজাশিংনা য়াম্না তোইনা ফমদুনা অনৌবা মখলগী কহি আর্টিকেল ফোঙখ্রগা হায়না য়াম্না ইখৌ লাঙনা পানবা কানি । অসিগুম্বা মতম য়াম্না মকুবা কাংদা অসিগী খল্লগা করেন্ট এৱার্নেস লিষ্ট, এবস্ট্রেক্ট অমসুং ইন্দেক্সনচিং শেম্বীবা য়াম্না দরকার ওই ।

একুইজিসন সেক্সন

অনৌ অনৌবা লাইরিকশিং পাবিগদবা মীগী অপাম্বা য়েংলগা লৈবনা সেক্সন অসিগী মথৌনি । মতম পুম্নমক্তা লাইরিক লৈরমদাইদা কাওরোইদবা ৱাফমদি 'খ্বাইদগী ফবা লাইরিকশিং, মীয়াম্না পামগদবদা খল্লগা, খ্বাইদগী হোংবা মমলদা লৈবা হায়বনি ।

টেক্নিকেল সেক্সন

লাইরিকশিংবু বিষয়গী মতুংইন্না খায়দোকপা (classification) অমসুং লাইরিকশিং অদুগী মমিং, অইবগী মিং অসিনচিংবগী পরেং (catalogue) সেমদুনা লাইব্রেরি অদুদা করি করি লাইরিক লৈ অমসুং মখোয় অদুু কৱ্বা জগাদা লৈরমগদগে হায়বা খঙহনবসি টেক্নিকেল সেক্সনগী মথৌনি । মসিগী পান্বে অসিননি চাওখ্রবা লাইরিক অমগী মনুংদগী লাইব্রেরিগী কর্মচারী অমনা লাইরিক অমা ইরাই লাইনা থিদোক্লগা পানিংবা মীদা পীবা ঙম্লিবসি ।

রিফরেন্স সেক্সন

লাইরিক পাবা মীনা লিশাং শিংনদি পাইরোইদবা অদুগা মখোয়শিং অদুগী দরকারদি য়াম্না লৈবা অতাংবা মীনসু যুমদা পুবা য়াদবা মখলগী লাইরিকশিং খুদম ওইনা ডিক্সনারি, ইনসাইক্লোপেডিয়া, দাইরেক্টরি, ইয়ার বুক অমসুং থেসিসনচিংবা থম্ফমবু রিফরেন্স সেক্সন কৌই । পুথোকপা য়াদবা মখলগী লাইরিকশিং লৈফম ওইবনিনা মফম অসিদা লাইরিক পাফম কাসু ওইনৈ । রিফরেন্স সেক্সনদা লৈবা মী অমনা লাইরিক পাবা মী অমবু করি লাইরিক্তা করি ইনফোর্মেসন য়াওদগে হায়বা অসি লায়না তাক্কুনা অপাবগী মতম মাংহন্দবা ঙম্মি ।

কম্প্যুটর সেক্সন

হৌজিক অসিদি কম্প্যুটরগী যুগনি । কম্প্যুটর অমনা তোঙান তোঙান্বা মখলগী ইনফোমেসনশিং প্রোসেস তৌবা অমসুং দরকার ওইবা মীদা ইনফোর্মেসনশিং অদু ঔডিও-ভিজিয়েল নত্রগা নমথোক্কুনা অপাম্বা মতমদা শিজিন্নবগী খুদোং চাবা ফংহল্লি । খ্বাইদগী মরু ওইবদি কম্প্যুটরগী মতেংনা ইন্টরনেট তৌদুনা ঙসিদি মখল মথেলগী ইনফোর্মেসনশিং খুদক খুদক্তা য়াম্না লায়না ফংলে । তোঙান-তোঙানবা সংস্থানশিংনা ঙসিদি মাগী মাগী ওইবা ৱেব সাইট হাংদুনা মখোয়গী সংস্থানগী ওইবা ঈ-পাউ মীয়ামদা ফংহনবা ঙমলে । অকক্লবা ৱেবসাইট অমগী মমিং খঙদবা কাঙবুনা সংস্থান অদুগী মরমদা নত্রগসু করি-করিনো মান থিনিংবা ইনফোর্মেসন অমা হেক্তা থিগে হায়রবসু

ঙসিদি সর্চ ইঞ্জিন অমসুং দিরেক্টরী কয়ামুক ইন্টরনেত্তা ফংলে খুদম ওইনা www.yahoo.com অমসুং www.gocgle.com অসিনচিংবনি। ইন্টরনেট শন্নবা লাইব্রেরীগী কম্প্যুটর অমনা ঙসিদি লাইরিক অমসুং জর্নেলশিংগী আর্টিকল পাবা অমসুং দাউনলোদ তৌরগা নমথোকপনচিংবসু ইরাই লাইনা তৌরে । খুদম ওইনা হৌজিক হৌজিক মণিপুর ইউনিভর্সিতিগী লাইব্রেরী অসিদা INFLIBNET Programme গী মখাদা জর্নেল লিশিং মরিরোম ইন্টরনেট শিজিন্নদুনা পাবা য়ারে। E-mail থাবা অমসুং শেল তিংদনা E-mail নচিংবা খুদক খুদক্তা থাবা য়ারে। মসিনা লাইব্রেরীদা লাকপা মীশিংগী অপাম্বা লৌশিং ফংহনবতা নত্তনা মখোয়গী মমল য়াম্লবা মতমসু অঙকপা ফংনা কনবা ঙমহল্লি । অসিগুম্লবা খুদোংচাবশিং অসি মপুং ফানা লৌবা ঙম্নবা মশা-মশানা কম্পুটর অমসুং ইন্টরনেত শিজিন্নবা হৈরগা লাকপাা খর ওজা অমসুং ছত্রা খর য়াওজরবসু অয়াম্ব মীনদি মসিগী খঙদবা পুম্নমক লাইব্রেরিগী স্টাফতগী মতেং ফজনা পীদুনা তোংনৈ । তশেংবমক্তি হৌজিক্তী মতমদা সেক্সন অসি লাইব্রেরীগী খ্বাইদগী মরু ওইবা অমনি হায়বা য়াই ।

লাইব্রেরিগী মখল

লাইব্রেরিগী মখল অসি য়ামখ্রে । অদুবু মখোয়গী মান্ন-মান্নবা থবক্কী মওং য়েংলগা মখল অহুমখক্তা খায়দোকপা য়াই, মখোয় অদুদি -

১) পব্লিক লাইব্রেরি;
২) একাদেমিক লাইব্রেরি; অমসুং
৩) স্পেসিয়েল লাইব্রেরিনি ।

পব্লিক লাইব্রেরি

সমাজদা লৈবা মীপুম খুদিংমক্না জাৎ, কুচ, ধর্ম্ম, নুপা-নুপী, অঙাং-অহলগী খেন্নবা নৈতনা চঙলগা পাবা য়াবা লাইব্রেরিবু পব্লিক লাইব্রেরি কৌই । জাতিগী থাক্তা লৈবা নেসনেল লাইব্রেরিগুম্বদি কেন্দ্র সরকারনা চলাই অদুগা রাজ্যগী থাক্তা লৈবা লাইব্রেরিশিংনা রাজ্য সরকারনা চলাই ।

রাজ্য সরকারনা চলাইবা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরিশিং অসি মওং মরিল নাইনা

চাওখৎহনগে হায়রবাদ লাইব্রেরিগী এক্ট অমা লৈবা য়াম্না দরকার ওই । ঙসি ঙসিমক পব্লিক লাইব্রেরিগী এক্ট লৈবা ভারতকী স্টেট ১৫ শুরে, মখোয় অদুদি-

১)	তামিন নাদু	(১৯৪৮)
২)	অন্ধ্র প্রদেশ	(১৯৬০)
৩)	কার্নাতাকা	(১৯৬৫)
৪)	মাহারাষ্ট্র	(১৯৬৭)
৫)	ৱেষ্ট বেঙ্গল	(১৯৭৯)
৬)	মণিপুর	(১৯৮৮)
৭)	কেরালা	(১৯৮৯)
৮)	হরিয়ানা	(১৯৮৯)
৯)	মিজোরাম	(১৯৯৩)
১০)	গোৱা	(১৯৯৪)
১১)	গুজরাট	(২০০১)
১২)	ওরিষা	(২০০১)
১৩)	উত্তরনচাল	(২০০৫)
১৪)	রাজাষ্টান	(২০০৬)
১৫)	উত্তর প্রেদেশ	(২০০৬)

মণিপুরগী এক্ট অসি হৌজিকমক্কী ওইনদি মপুং ফানা চৎনদ্রি **(implement)** তৌদ্রি । মরম অদুনা এক্ট অসিগী কান্নবা মীয়াম্না খঙবা ঙমদ্রি। মরম অদুনা এক্ট অসিগী কান্নবা মীয়ামনা খঙবা ঙমদ্রি । করিগুম্বা সরকারনা মিৎয়েং খজিক্তং চংবিরবদি অথুবা মতমগী মনুংদা এক্ট অসি চৎনবা হৌরগনি হায়বগী অচেৎপা থাজবা লৈরি ।

একাডেমিক লাইব্রেরি

স্কুল, কোলেজ, ইউনিভর্সিটিনচিংবা লাইরিক তম্ফমশিংদা লৈবা লাইব্রেরিবু একাদেমিক লাইব্রেরি হায়না খঙনৈ । অসিগুম্বা লাইব্রেরিশিং অসি

চলাইনবগীদমক্তা চঙবা খরচ অসি কেন্দ্র অমসুং ষ্টেট সরকারনা পুন্না পুমিন্নে। কোলেজ অমসুং ইউনিভর্সিতিগী থাক্তা লৈবা লাইব্রেরি চাওখৎনবা ওইনদি ইউনিভর্সিতি গ্রান্টস কমিসন্না অচৌবা শেলফম কয়া লাইরিক ফর্নিচর ইকুসপ্তমেন্ট অমসুং বুইলদিং পাকথোক্লবগী ওইনা থাদরকই। ইউ:জি:সি:নদি লাইব্রেরি অসিগী মরুওইবা অসি অদুক্কী মতিক লুনা লৌই, মদুদি লাইব্রেরি মতিকচানা লৈতবা কোলেজ নত্রগা ইউনিভর্সিতি অমতা মখোয়না রিকোগনিসন পীদে।

স্পেসিয়েল লাইব্রেরি

অককনবা বিষয় খরগী নত্রগা মীওই খরতগী ওইবা খুদম ওইনা মেডিকেল অমসুং ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং কোলেজশিং, কোর্ট, এসেমব্লী সেক্রেটরিয়েটশিং অমসুং রিসর্স ইনস্তিত্যুসনশিংদা লৈবা লাইব্রেরিশিংবু স্পেসিয়েল লাইব্রেরি হায়না খঙনৈ। মখোয় অসি চলায়নবগীদমক্তদি মখোয় মখোয়না লৈরুরিবা মিনিষ্ট্রি অদুগী মখা পোন্‌গনি।

২১ শুবা চহিচাদা লাইব্রেরি

২১ শুবা চহিচা অসিদি মীয়াম্না কমম্প্যুটর অমসুং ইনফোর্মেসনগী যুগনি হায়না খঙনরে। অহিং নুংথিল নাইদনা মীওইবনা কম্প্যুটরগী মতেংনা সংসারদা লৈরিবা মরুওইবা ঈ-পাউ খোমজিনবা অমসুং থাদোকপনচিংবা তৌদুনা মীওই কয়াগী অপাম্বা ঈ-পাউ খুদক্তা ফংহন্নবা হোৎনরি। কম্প্যুটরগী মিৎয়েংদা চাওখ্রবা সংসার অসি অপিকপা খুঙ্গং অমগুম্বনি হায়না মীয়ামদা খঙহন্নবা হোৎনরি। সংসারদা লৈরিবা লাইরিক লাইসু, ঈ-পাউ পুম্নমক অচুম্বা খক্তা খনগৎলগা দরকার ওইবা মীদা পীননবা হোৎনরিবা সংস্থান্না লাইব্রেরিনি। মরম অদুনা যুগ অসিদা লৌশিং অমসুং অনৌবা ঈ-পাউগী মরমদা মাংজিল থাগে হায়রবদি লাইব্রেরীগী কান্নবা লৌবিগদবনি অমসুং লাইব্রেরিদা লৈবা মীনসু মখোয়গী তাক্লনিংঙাই লৈত্রবা মথৌশিং ফজনা পাংথোক্লনা জ্ঞানগী লমদা শোথহৌরবা ঐখোয়গী সমাজবু মতেং পাংবিগদবনি।

লাইব্রেরিশিং করম্না চাওখৎহনগনি

ফজনা ঙাংবা, ইবা অমসুং দাইত্ব ইন্থোক্লদুনা লৈবনদি ঐখোয় কৈদৌনুংদসু মাংজিল থানা চাওখৎপা ঙল্লোই। মরম অদুনা হৌজিক লাইব্রেরি চাওখৎহন্নবা হোৎনবদা কনানা করি দাইত্ব লৌফম থোকপগে হায়বগী মতাংদা ৱাফম খরদং মখাদা থমজগে।

১) কেন্দ্র সরকারগীদি মখোয়গী তৌফম থোকপা মথৌ ফজনা অদুম তৌই; তৌবতবু ঐখোয়গী অহেনবা দরকার অদুদি মরম চানা, মতমচানা নিংশিংহৌবা দরকার ওই। ষ্টেট সরকারগী ওইনা হায়বা তারবদি ইপেন পেন্নিংঙাই ওইদে। য়ামদ্রবদা অথুবগী ওইনা ষ্টেট সরকারনা পন্দুনা লৈরিবা মণিপুর পব্লিক লাইব্রেরিজ এক্ট অসি ইমপ্লিমেন্ট তৌবিদুনা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরিশিং মপুং ফানা চাওখৎহনবা অদুগা একাদেমিক লাইব্রেরিগী ইডুকেসন বজেটকী ৫% তং লাইব্রেরিদা থাদবিদুনা লাইব্রেরিশিং চাওখৎহনবা য়াগনি।

২) লাইব্রেরিগী শিনফম পাইবিরিবা মীপুম খুদিংনা মশা-মশাগী মথৌ ফজনা পাঙথোক্লুনা মীয়াম্বু হেন্না হেন্না লাইব্রেরিদা চংনিংহনগদবনি।

৩) লাইব্রেরিগীদমক্তা হোৎনবদা থৱাই য়াওজরিবা ভোলন্টরি ওর্গানাইজেসনশিংবু পুক্লিং থৌগৎপিদুনা সরকারনা গ্রান্ট খর-খর পীবিগদবনি।

৪) অনৌবা লাইব্রেরিগী ষ্টাফ খনবা মতমদা কমপ্যুটরগী দিগ্রি পাইবা মী খনগদবনি। হান্না লৈরম্লবা ষ্টাফ ওইরগনা মতমগা চানবা কম্প্যুটরগী ট্রেনিং পিগদবনি।

৫) মণিপুর লাইব্রেরি এসোসিয়েসন্না মীয়ামগীদমক য়াইফনবা লাইব্রেরীগী ঈহৌ তৌবদা মীয়াম্না মাগী মাগী অঙম্বা মতেং পিবিগদবনি।

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Librarygee Eehou 2007, 11(1-4), 130 - 140

লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপা

ডা: সি এৈচ. ইবোহল সিংহ *

" I Need only three things in life-books, books and books "

- Leo Tolstoy

ব্রাহৌদোক

ঙসিগী ইনফোর্মেসন অমসুং কম্যুনিকেসন টেক্নোলোজি (আই সি তি) না খম থেংনা চাওখৎলবা নোলেজ সোসাইতি অসিদা লাইরিক্না লৌরিবা থৌদাং হেন্না হেন্না চাওখৎলকলি । ঙসিগী মালেম অসিনা চাওখৎ মাইকৈদা য়াংনা চংশিনবা ঙমজরিবসিমক তশেংনা হায়রবদা লাইরিক্কী মপান্দগীনি । লাইরিক হায়বসিমক মালেমগী সভ্যতাগী ইতিহাসতা ঈশ্বরগী তাংলবা খুদোলপোৎ অমা ওইনা' লৈরক্লি । অফবা লাইরিক্না পীরিবা ব্রাখল্লোন, চাওখৎলোন অমদি জ্ঞানগী মমলগা চাংদম্নবা য়াবা পোৎশক অমত্তা মালেমদা লৈত্রি । অফবা লাইরিক হায়বসি খ্বায়দগী হেন্না ব্রাখল খনবা ঙম্বা জীবা অমা ওইরিবা মীওইবা জাতিগী হৈ শিংবগী ময়েক লারবা খুদমনি । মফম মতম চানা অফবা লাইরিকশিংদা য়াওরিবা লৌশিংবু তানশিন্দুনা থবক্তা ওন্থোকপা ঙম্নবদি ইশাগী, খুন্নাইগী, জাতিগী, পুম্নমক্কী য়াইফবনি । মরম অদুনা অঙাং ওইরিঙৈদগী হৌদুনা লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎহৌবা হায়বসিমক তঙাই ফদে। লাইরিক পাবা হায়বসিমক মীওইবা সমাজগা থাদোক্নবা য়াদ্রবা ব্রাফম অমনি ।

লাইরিক্কী শন্নপ্না ব্রারী

লাইরিক্কী মশাগী ওইবা শাংলবা ইতিহাস লৈখ্রে, নিংশিংবা থোক্নবা মতমদগী হৌদুনা মীওইবা সভ্যাতানা লৈরকঙৈদগী লাইরিকসু লৈরকখ্রবনি, শক্লোন খেন্নবগী ব্রাফম্নাঅমনি । থেংখাং কয়াদা লাইরিক্কী শক্লোলসু হোংলকখ্রে, হোংদুনসু চৎলি অমদি তুংদসু হোংলকখিগনি। ব্রা ঙাংবা লাইরিক (Speaking

* লেকচরর, ডিপামেন্ট ওফ লাইব্রেরি ইনফোরমেসন সাইন্স, MU.

book), ইথোক্লবা লাইরিক (Written book) ইলেক্ট্রোনিক্কী লাইরিক (Electronic book), ভর্চুল বুক (V-book) হায়রিবশিং অসি লাইরিক্কী তোঙান তোঙানবা শক্লোন ঙাক্তনি। মখোয়গী মনুংদা য়াওরিবা মচাকশিংদুদি খেন্নবা থোইদোক্লা লৈতে। ঙসিদগী চহি লিশিং কয়াগী মমাঙদা মীগা মীগগী মরক্তা ফাওদোক্লনবগী অমত্তা ঙাইরবা উপায়দি ব্রা ঙাংনরগা ফাওদোক্লবা নত্তনা লৈরমদে মতমদুদা অব্রাংবা থাক্কী ব্রাখল খনবশিং, তাকপী তম্বীবগী শিনফমদা লৈবশিং অমদি ব্রারী লিবশিংনা মফম অমদগী অমদা কোইনা চত্তুনা নত্রগা মখোয়দগী অনৌবা ব্রাখল্লোন তানশিনবা পাম্বা মীওইশিংনা মখোয়গী মনাক্তা লাক্তুনা জ্ঞান তানশিনবগী থৌওং কয়া লৈখ্রে। গৌতম বুদ্ধ অমদি ভগবান মহাবিরনচিংবা মহাপুরষ কয়ানা কোইনা চত্তুনা মীয়ামদা অফবা পাওতাক কয়া পীরম্লিবসিমক মতমদুগী ব্রা ঙাংবা লাইরিক্কী শক্লোন্দুনি। চিন্থাংদা পাও শন্দোকপগী থৌওং অসিমক মীরোন অমদগী অমদা পাথাং পুথাং নাইনা ইথোক্লবা লাইরিক থোরক্লিফাওবা চৎনদুনা লাকখিবনি। ইবা খোৎপগী থবক হৌরকপগীসু ঙসিদগী চাওরাক্লা চহী ২৫,০০০ হেনবগী শাংলবা ইতিহাস লৈরি। মতমদুগী মীশিংনা শুরুংগী ফক্লাং অমদি নুংপাকশিংদা মচিন তুম্বা নুংশিংনা খোৎশিন য়েকশিনবগী থবক কয়ামরুম তৌখি। হায়রিবা থৌওংশিং অসিদগী ইবগী কলাসু হৌরকখিবনি থাজনরি। তোঙান তোঙানবা পোৎশক কয়াদা ইশিন খোৎশিনবগী থবক খুমাং চাওশিনবা হেল্লকখি। লৈখোম মপাক (ক্লে টেব্লেট), উকু, উনা, কোরিগী প্লেট, শউন, খোইরু মপাক, অসিনচিংবা পোৎলম কয়া শিজিন্নবা হৌরকখি। চীনাদা এ:ডি: ৮৬৮ দা চে পুথোরকপদগীদি পোসক অসিনা খ্বায়দগী পাম্নবা অমদি মরু ওইবা লাইরিক পুথোক্লবগী মচাক ওইনা শিজিন্নবা হৌরকখি। এ: ডি: ১৪৫০ দা জর্মানিদা জোহন গুইতেনবর্গনা লাইরিক নম্নবা মেছিন পুথোকখিবসিনা প্রেসকী য়াওন্দা অচৌবা অহোংবা অমা পুরক্তুনা লাইরিক ফোংবগী থবক্তা খুমাং চাওশিল্লকখি। ২১ শুবা চহীচা হৌগৎলকপসিদদি লাইরিক্কী তোপ তোপ্পা শক্লোন অমা উবা ফংলক্লি। আইসিতি গী খুদোংচাবা লৌদুনা তোঙান তোঙানবা ইলেক্ট্রোনিক ফোর্মেত্তা ঙসিদি লাইরিক কয়া মালেমগী থাক্তা পুথোক্লরকপা থেংনরি। মসিগী মথক্তা ইন্টর্নেটকী খুথাংদা লাইরিক কয়াদা য়াওরিবা মচাক খুদিংমক পাবা য়াবগী খুদোংচাবা ফংলকলি।

অসুম্না লাইরিক্কী শক্লোন্দা ঐখোয়না অহোংবা কয়া লেপ্তুনা উবা ফংলি ।

১৯ শুবা চহীচাগী অঙনবা মতমদগী লাইরিক ফোংবগী অকনবা ঈহৌ লাক্তুনা মালেম শিনবা থুংনরকখ্রবা মতুংদা মনিপুরদসু ২০ শুবা চহীচাগী অঙনবা মতমদগী লাইরিক ফোংবগী থবক্তা খুমাং চাওশিন্না চংশিনবা তৌরকখি

অফবা লাইরিক্কী মগুন

লাইরিক হায়বসিদি লাইরিক্কি, অদুবু অফবা অমদি ফত্তবা হায়বা লাইরিক্কী মখলদি লৈফম থোকই । অফবা লাইরিক্কী মগুন চাওই । অফবা লাইরিক মতম পুম্নমক্কীনি, মফম পুম্নমক্কীনি । নাকল অমরোমদা ফত্তবা লাইরিকশিংনা হু পাম্বীগী শক্তম লৌরি । অদুনা বেকোন্না হায়রম্বা ৱাফম অমখক মদুদি - **Some books are to be tested, other swallowed and few to be chewed and digested** - ঐখোয়গী লাইরিক পাবশিংনা নিংশিংবা চুমগনি । মতম পুম্নমক্তা অফবা লাইরিক্তমক খন্দুনা পাগদবনি । অফবা লাইরিক্না মালেমদা চাওখৎপা পুরক্কনি অদুনবু মিলতন্না - **A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treamed up on purpose for a life beyond** - হায়না শিংথারম্লিবনি ।

লাইরিক্কীদমক

হীরম কয়াদা অফবা লাইরিক্লা লৌরিবা থৌদাংবু মীপুম তিংনা খঙহন্নবগী মিৎয়েংদা ঙাসিদি মালেমগী মফম কয়াদা লাইরিক্কা মরী লৈনবা থবক থৌরম অমদি থৌরাং কয়া পাইখৎপা উরি । য়ুনেস্কোগী থৌশিল মখাদা শান্তি পুরকপদা, চাওখৎ লমজেন্দা, মীওইবা মরক্তা ঈ-পাউ ফাওদোক্লহনবদা, নুংশি-চান্নবা হিংমিন্নবদা, অচুম্বা ৱাখল খলহনবদা লাইরিক্লা লৌরিবা থৌদাং কয়াবু মীপুম তিংনা খঙহন্নবগী মিৎয়েংদা মালেমগী থাক্তা মফম কয়াদা পাক শন্না চহী খুদিংগী ওইনা এপ্রিল ২৩ দা লাইরিক্কী নুমিৎ পালন তৌনরি । ভারত্তবু নুমিৎ অসিবু ইং ১৯৯৯ দগী হৌদুনা পালন থৌরম পাংথোক্তুনা লাক্লি । ভারত সরকারনা মীপুম তিংনা লাইরিক্কী কান্নবা মীয়ামদা খঙহন্নবগী ৱাখল্লোন্দা চহী

অমা চুপ্পা এপ্রিল ২৩, ইং ২০০১ দগী এপ্রিল ২৩, ইং ২০০২ ফাওবা লাইরিক্কী চহী (The year of books)হায়না নেসনেল বুক ট্রষ্টকী লমজিং মখাদা থৌরম কয়া পাংথোকখি । য়ুনেস্কোনা ইং ১৯৭২ বু মীপুম খুদিংমক্কী লাইরিক (Books for All) কী চহী হায়না লাওথোকখি। মখা তারকপদা ইং ১৯৮২ দা লন্দন্দা "World Congress of books" মায় পাক্না পাংথোকখি । অসিগুম্বা থবক থৌরমশিং অসিনা সমাজদা লাইরিক্না লৌরিবা কান্নবা মীয়ামদা খংমিন্নবা, লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎনবা হোৎনবদা অচৌবা ঈথিল কয়া পীবা ঙমহল্লি ।

মালেমগী হেন্না চাওখৎখ্রবা লৈবাকশিংদদি লাইরিক্কী ম্যুজিয়ম থম্বগী কান্নবা খঙনরক্নুনা জাতিগী থাক্তা National Book Museum লিংখৎনখ্রে । লৈবাক কয়া অমনসু মাইকৈ অসোমদা খোঙ থাংজিন্নরক্লি । হৌজিক ফাওবদা - জর্মনি, রুসিয়া, জাপান, য়ু কে অমদি য়ু এস এ দা National Book Museum লিংখৎখ্রে । ভারত্তসু পদ্মশ্রী প্রো: পি.এন. কাউলানা নেসনেল বুক ট্রষ্টকী মেম্বর অমা ওইনা কন্না তকশিনবদগী National Book Museum অমা লিংখৎনবগী অয়াবা ভারত সরকারনা পীরকখ্রে । এন বি তি গী ওফিস কমপ্লেক্সতা ভারতকী ওইনসু অসিগুম্বা Museum অমা উবা ফংলগনি । মসিনা লৈবাক অসিদা লাইরিক অমদি মসিগী কান্নবা, মসিনা লৌরিবা থৌদাং, অরিবা লাইরিকশিংবু লীদুনা থম্বগী কান্নবা কয়া মীয়ামদা খঙহনবদা মতেং ওইরগনি ।

লাইরিক্কা লৈনরিবা মরী

অইবা, অফোঙবা, লাইরিক, অ পাবা অমদি লাইব্রেরী হায়রিবা মচাক মঙা অসিগী মনুংদা তৎন-থানবা য়াদ্রবা মরী অমা লৈনৈ । মতাং অসিদা পৃথিবীগী খ্বায়দগী লিরবা লাইব্রেরী এসোসিয়েসন American Library Association (ALA) না "Librarian to the World" হায়না মিংথোল পীদুনা ইকাই খুম্নখ্রবা অমদি ঐখোয়গী জাতি অসিনসু নুংশিনা "ভারতকী লাইব্রেরীগী মপা" হায়না কৌনজরিবা পদ্মশ্রী প্রো : এস. আর: রাঙ্গনাথননা হৌদোক্লম্বা ঙসিগী "Internet Age" অসিদসু চুশিন্নবা পানশিনবা

য়ারবা লাইরিক্কা মরী লৈনবা "Five Laws of Library Science" নিংশিংবা চুমগনি :

1st Law : Books are for use
2nd Law : Every Book its reader
3rd Law : Every Reader his/her book
4th Law : Same the time of the reader
5th Law : Library is a growing organism.

হায়রিবা Law মঙাসিদগী ঐখোয়না মথক্তা পনখ্রিবা মচাক মঙাদুগী মনুংদা হেন্না নকশিন্নবা অচেৎপা মরী লৈনরিবা মচাক অহুমদি লাইরিক অপাবা অমদি লাইব্রেরীনি । অদুবু পানবা মচাক (লাইরিক) অমদি পাবীনবা মীওই (অপাবা) য়াওদ্রবদি লাইব্রেরী লৈরোই । অমুকসু আইবশিং লৈরমদ্রবদি পানবা মচাকসু পুথোরক্লমলোই । অদুগা পানিংবা মীওইশিংগী অপাম্বসু ফংলরোই । অমরোমদা তশেংনমক্তি ইথোক্তুনা লৈরিবা ব্রাখলগী মমিশিং (খুৎইশিং) অসি অফোবা কাংলুপশিংনা হেক ফোংদোক্ত্রিবমখৈদি লাইরিক কৌবা য়াদে । ফোংদোরক্লবদি লাইরিক কৌরে, ময়ামদা লাইনা ফংহনবসু ঙমলগনি । লাইরিকশিং অসি পাননবনি, মফম মতম চানা শিজিন্নবনি । মীওই খুদিংমক্কী মাগী মাগী চনবা পামজবা পাজনবা লাইরিক লৈফম থোকই । অইবা, লাইরিক অমদি অপাবা অহুমগী অচেৎপা মরী অমা শাগৎফম ওইরিবা মফমবুনা ঙসিগী লাইব্রেরীনা ওইরি । হায়রিবা মরী অসিমক কুইরবা মতমদগী হৌনা লৈরক্লবা মরীনি । মরী অসিগী মপান্দগীনি ঙসিগী মালেম অসিনা হোংলিবা, হোংলক্লিবা অমদি হোংলক্কদৌরিবা । মরী অসিবু নিংথিনা শাগত্তুনা লৈরবা সমাজ অদুদি শান্তি লৈগনি, অচুম্বা অফবা ব্রাখল খনবা মীনা মশিং হেনগনি অমদি হীরম কয়াদা মাংজিন থাদুনা চাওখৎপা সমাজ অমা হায়বদু শোয়দনা ওইগনি ।

লাইরিক পাবগী কান্নবা

মালেম্মু অনিসুবা সর্গ অমা ওইহন্নবগী মঙ মঙজরম্বা তোমথিন ঙানখিবা ফাওরবা ফিলোজোফর অমদি বিজ্ঞানিক Karl Marx না হায়বীরম্বা "A Reading Nation is a Leading Nation" (লাইরিক পাবা

জাতিদি মাংজিন থারিবা জাতিনি) হায়বসিমক য়েৎননিঙাই লৈতনা পুমচুম চুন্নবা ব্রাফমনি। সমাজ অমদা ভাব তানবা ব্রাৎপদগী থোকহন্নিংদবা থৌদোক ব্রাথোক কয়া থোরক্লিবা তংদু লৈতাবা হায়বদু লৈরক্ত্রিবা অমদি চরাংনবা কয়া লৈরকলিবসি মমুৎ তানা ইংথনা লাইরিক পাবগা মরী লৈনৈ । ভাব তাবা হায়বসিমক ইংথনা চনিং তানা ব্রাখল খন্থনদুনা অচুম চুমদা খঙনরগতা পুরক্কদবনি। অমরোমদা ইংথনা ব্রাখল খন্থনবা হায়বসিদা অমুক অফবা লাইরিক পাবগী তঙাই ফদবা লৈরি। ব্রাখল খন্থনবগী মচাক্তি লাইরিক্লা ওইরি। লাইরিকপু পাবীদ্রগদি করিসু উপাই লৈতে। লাইরিক পাবগী কান্নবদি পন্দুনা লোইবসু নাইরোই। শমজিন্না হায়রবদা লাইরিক পাবনা -

- মন্নবা মীওইবগী থম্মোয়দা মঙাল পী;
- অরেম্বা/ অশঙবা মতমবু অচুম্বা অফবা থবক্তা শিজিন্নবা ঙমহল্লি;
- অফ ফত্তা অচুম চুমদা মশক খঙহল্লি;
- খঙউ উরুদবা কয়া খঙহল-উহল্লি;
- ইশাবু চুমথোকচবা ঙমহল্লি;
- পুন্সিদা হীরম কয়াদ' মায় পাক্লবগী মতেং ওইহল্লি;
- অতোপ্পবু ফহন্নিংবগী ব্রাখল চেলহল্লি;
- লৈবাক্কী শেমগৎ শাগৎপদা তেংবাংনিংহল্লি;
- সমাজ শেমদোকপদা অমদি অফবা মাইকৈদা পুরক্লবা হোৎনবদা চাওনা উপাই ওইহল্লি;
- ইংথনা মমুৎ তানা ব্রাখল খন্থনবা ঙমহল্লি;
- ভাব তাবা সমাজ অমা ওইহনবদা মতেং ওইহল্লি ;
- তংদু লৈতবা শান্তি লৈবা সমাজ ওইহল্লি;
- হীরম খুদিংদা চাওখৎনবা হোৎনবদা লাইথোকহল্লি;
- মীয়ামগী ব্রাখল খনবগী থাক অমদি মোরেল ভেল্যু ব্রাংখৎহল্লি;
- অমনা অমবু থাজনবা হেনগৎহল্লি;
- লৈবাক্কী ওইবা অরু অরুবা থবক কয়া লাইন। কোক

চুংশিন্নদুনা পাংথোকপা ঙমহল্লি;

- ইশাগী, খুন্নাইগী অমদি পুম্নমক্কী য়াইফবা ওইহল্লি;
- থোকহন্নিংদবা থৌদোক ব্রাথোক কয়া থোরক্কদবদগী কনবা ঙমহনগনি;
- অরেম্বদা মতম মাংহন্দুনা ওইদা পাদবা থবক তৌদুনা সমাজগী মায়োক্তা লৈরক্কদবা
  কয়াদা কনবগা ইরোইনবা মীয়ামগী ব্রাখল অফবা থবক্তা শিজিন্নবা ঙমহনগনি;

[illegible] ব্রাফম[illegible]শিংসিদগী খঙই মদুদি অফবা লাইরিক্লা মীওইবগী সভ্যতাগু [illegible] চিংদুনা পুরি। লাইরিক পাবিদ্রগদি, নাকল অমরোমদা করি ওইফম [illegible]? [illegible]পচিন্না হায়বা তারবদা লাইরিক পানিংদবা মীয়াম্না খুল্লিংবা, [illegible] পাদবা লৈঙাকপা, লাইব্রেরীদা চৎপগী হৈনবী লৈতবা অমদি লাইব্রেরী[illegible] [illegible]শান্ন লৈরবা সমাজ অমদা শান্তি অমদি চাওখৎপগী [illegible] পুন্সি তংদু লৈতারোই। থোকহন্নিংদবা থৌদোক [illegible]।

পাবগী হৈনবী

মখক্তা পনখ্রিবা ব্রাফমশিংসিদগী লাইরিক পাবগী কান্নবা কয়া লাইনা খঙবা ঙমই। মরম অদুনা মীপুম তিংনা লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী লৈরবদি খুন্নাইগী লৈবাক্কী ওইনা কান্নবখক্তনি। লুরিবদি সধারন ওইনা ঐখোয়গী সমাজদা লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী ইরে লৈতবসিনি। লমদমসিদা ঙসি থোক্লিবা থৌদোক ব্রাথোক কয়াসিনা ঐখোয়গী সমাজ লাইরিক পাবা সমাজ অমা নত্তে হায়বসি ময়েক শেংনা খঙই। চনিং তানা ব্রাখল খন্থবা, অচুম্বা তৌনিংবা, শান্তি পাম্বা, মীয়ামগীদমক খনবা মীগী মশিং ব্রাংশিল্লকপগুম তৌরক্লিবসিমক লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী লৈতবগী ময়েক লারবা খুদমনি। পিক্লিবা স্কুল তম্লিবা অঙাংশিংদগীনা দায়ত্য চাওরবা লৈবাক্কী চাওরবা থৌদাং কয়া পুরিবা ফম্মাইবা ফম্মাইবী, এম.এল.এ., এম.পি., মন্ত্রিনচিংবা য়াওনা সমাজসিদা লাইরিক পাবা ইব্রাং ব্রাংলি। লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবীদি খুদক্তগী হেক্তা শেম্বা য়াবসু নত্তে। মসিদি

অঙাং ওইরিঙৈদগী মরু ওইনা স্কুল কাদ্রিঙৈ যুম যুমদগী হৌনা শেমগৎলকপা চংই। পোকপদগী শিবা ফাওবদা মী অমগী পুন্সিদা শিক্ষা হায়বসি চংই। পুন্সি চুপ্পগী ওইবা থৌওং অসিদা লাইরিক পাবগী অচেৎপা হৈনবী লৈহৌবা মীওইশিংনা মায় পাকপগী লম্বীরোমদা লাইন চংশিনবা ঙমই। মালেমদা তোমথিন ঙানখিবা মীওই অয়াম্বা পুন্সিদা লাইরিক পাবী হৈনবী নিংথিনা লৈখিবা লাইরিক্তা শাগোন্নখিবা মীওইশিংনি।

পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপা

লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎনবা উপায় কয়ামুক লৈ। অদুবু চহীগী মতুং ইন্না লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎনবা উপায়দি তোঙান তোঙান শিজিন্নবা তাই। মখাদা মরুওইবা উপায় খরা শন্নগ্না নৈনরি।

লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেম্বদি পিক্লিবা অঙাং ওইরিঙৈদগী হৌনা শেম্বীহৌবনা খ্বাইদগী হেন্না ফে। অঙাংদি অপেৎপা লৈখোমগুম শেম্লিংবা মওংদা শেম্বা য়াবা ওইনা লৌনৈ। পিকলিঙৈদগী হৌনা হৈনবী লৈখিবসি চাওরক্লবা ফাওবদা অদুম ইরোইননা চংলি। মরম অদুনা অঙাংবু অফবা অচুম্বা মাইকৈদা লমজিংনবগীদমক "Catch them young" হায়নরিবনি। স্কুল কাবা হৌদ্রিবা অঙাংশিংবু যুমদগী হৌনা লাইরিক্কী মরমদা তাকপিবা, লাইরিক্তা মরুপ শান্নহনবা, শান্নপোৎ লৈবদা অঙাংদা লাইনা ভাব তাহনবা ঙমগদবা শা-ঙা, উচেক বায়া অমদি ঐখোয়গী অকোইবগী ফীভমগা মরী লৈনবা লাই য়াওবা লাইরিকশিংবু য়াওহন্দুনা অঙাংশিংদা পীবিবা য়াম্না কান্নগনি। স্কুলশিংনা ঐখোয়গী অঙাংশিংবু লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপদা অচৌবা থৌদাং লৌফম থোকই। মরম অদনা স্কুলশিংদা লাইব্রেরী থমদুনা অঙাংশিংনা চাওখৎলকপগী ষ্টেজ কয়াদা চহীগী মতুং ইন্না চান্নগদবা লারিক কয়া তম্নরিবা টেক্স বুক্কী মথক্তা ফংহন্দুনা মখোয়না পানিংবা মচাকশিং ফংহনগদবনি। লাইব্রেরীগী ওইবা তোঙানবা পেরিওদ অমমম থম্বীদুনা লাইব্রেরীদা চংবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপিবা, মখোয়গী অপাম্বা মচাক থিদোকপীদুন লাইনা ফংহন্দুনা পাবগী হৈনবী পোকহনবীগদবনি। লাইব্রেরীগী কান্নবা, মসিদা লৈরিবা তোঙান তোঙানবা

মচাকশিংগী কান্নবা, শিজিন্নফম, অপাম্বা লাইরিক অমা থিবদা করম্না থিগনি, হায়বনচিংবা কয়া মখোয়দা তাকপী তম্বীবনসু লাইব্রেরী শিজিন্নবা অমদি পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপদা মতেং ওইগনি । স্কুলশিংদা ওজাশিং অমদি লাইব্রেরিয়ানগা খুৎশম্নদুনা তোঙান তোঙানবা লাইব্রেরী শিজিন্নবা অমদি লাইরিক পাবা হেনগৎহন্নবগী ঈথিল পীবা য়াবা থৌরম কয়া অমসু শিন্দুনা পাংথোকপীগদবনি। অঙাংশিংদা স্কুলগী লাইব্রেরিয়ান্না তোঙান তোঙানবা লাইব্রেরীগী মখল কয়া লৈরিবশিংদা মেম্বর ওইদুনা মখোয়বু শিজিন্ননবগী মতাংদা খঙহন্বীগদবনি । মরু ওইনা স্কুল ছুটিনচিংবা ওইবা মতমদা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীশিংদা চত্তুনা লাইব্রেরীগী কান্নবা করম্না লৌগদগে হায়বনচিংবা কয়া তাকপী তম্বীগদবনি । স্কুলদুগী অকোইবদা লৈরিবা অতোপ্পা লাইব্রেরীশিংদা বেটচ নাইনা অঙাংশিংবু ইন্ড্রুকেসনেল টুর প্রোগ্রাম অমগী মখাদা পুদুনা য়েংহনবা কান্নগনি । লাইরিক্কী মেলাদা অঙাংশিংবু পুবিদুনা মখোয়গী অপাম্বা লাইরিক খনবদা খুদোংচাবা পীবিগদবনি ।

ঐখোয়গী লৈরিবা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীশিংদসু অঙাংশিংতগী ওইবা সেকসনশিং থম্বীদুনা মখোয়বু লাইব্রেরীদা চাংনাইনা চংবগী হৈনবী লৈহনবগা ইরোইননা মখোয়গী অপাম্বা কান্নরবা মচাক কয়া ফংহন্নবা হোৎনবীগদবনি । পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীশিংদি প্রজা সেক্সন খুদিংমক্কী ওইবনিনা আর্ট অমদি কলচরগা মরী লৈনবা থবক থৌরম কয়া চাং নাইনা পাংথোক্তুনা মীয়ামগী পুক্লিং চিংশিন্নবা হোৎনগদবনি । রাজ্যগী, জাতিগী অমদি অন্তরজাতিগী নুমিৎশিংসু পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীশিংনা শিন্দুনা পালন তৌবা অমদি মদুগা মরী লৈনবা মচাকশিং ময়ামদা য়েংহনবা অমদি ফংহন্নবা হোৎনবা কান্নগনি । মরক মরক্তা লাইরিক্কী মেলা শিনবা মীয়াম অমা লাইব্রেরীদা চিংশিন্দুনা লাইরিক পাবগী ঈহৌ শাগৎপদা মতেং ওইগনি । মতম মতমগী ওইবা ইশু কয়াদা অখঙ অহৈশিংবু কৌদুনা মীয়ামদা মরীক চুম্বা ব্রাফম কয়া থমহন্নবা শিনবা থৌরমশিংদা মীয়ামবুসু শরুক য়াহনবা অমদি ইশুশিংদুগা মরী লৈনবা মচাকশিং ফংহনবা ঙম্লবদি লাইরিক পাবা অমদি লাইব্রেরী শিজিন্নবগী চাং হেনগৎহনবা ঙমগনি ।

তোঙান তোঙানবা মখলগী থাক কয়াদা লৈরিবা লাইব্রেরীশিংনা মখোয় মখোয়গী য়ুজরশিং (লাইব্রেরী শিজিন্নরিবা মীওইশিং) গী অপাম্বা য়েংদুনা



দরকার লৈবা মচাকশিং ফংহন্নবা হোৎনবিরবদি লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপদা চাওনা মতেং ওইগনি ।

এন জি ও অমদি ভলন্টরি ওর্গনাইজেসনশিংনা মখোয়গী থবক থৌরমশিংদা মতেং পাংহনবা অমদি ময়ামদা লাইব্রেরীগী কান্নবা ফংহন্নবা লাইব্রেরী কয়া লিংখৎপিগদবনি । মসিনা মীয়ামবু লাইরিক পাবগী ঈথিল পীবদা অচৌবা থৌদাং অমা লৌবা ঙমগনি ।

ইশাগী অমদি ইমুং মনুংদা লৈরিবা মীওইশিংগী দরকার লৈবা খঙদোক্লগা লাইরিক্লচিংবা মচাক কয়া লৈশিন্দুনা যুম যুমদা লাইব্রেরী লিংখৎনদুনা লাইরিক পাববু তঙাইফদবা নুংতিগী তৌহৌদবা য়াদবা থবক অমগুম পাংথোকপনা পুন্সিগী ওইনা মহৈ তানশিনবদা মতেং ওইগনি ।

পুম্নমকসিগী মথক্তা মখাগী ব্রাফমশিং অসি লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপদা কান্নরবা উপায় ওইগনি -

- লাইব্রেরীগী থবক থৌরমশিং পাকথোক, চাওথোকহন্দুনা (মরু ওইনা পব্লিক লাইব্রেরীশিংনা) মীয়াম অমা কোনশিন্দুনা মসিগী কান্নবা ফংহন্নবা হোৎনবা ।
- খুঙ্গংগী থাক ফাওবদা লাইব্রেরী মরাং কাইনা লিংখত্তুনা ময়ামদা কান্নবা ফংহনবা ।
- সরকারনা মোবাইল লাইব্রেরী সার্ভিস হৌদোক্তুনা খুঙ্গং খুনয়া, চীংনুং মানুং অমদি হেন্না লাপথোকখ্রবা খুদোংচাবা কয়া ফংজবা ঙমদ্রবা মীয়ামদা লাইরিক ফংহন্দুনা পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎপিবা ।
- লাইব্রেরীদা শোয়দনা চংদবা য়ারোইদবা, লাইরিক পাদবা শুপয়া য়ারোইদবা মখলগী থৌরমশিং, খরদং পল্লবদা ক্যুজ, সিম্পোজিয়ম, রচনা ইবা, হিরম অমদা য়েৎনবা, মতম মতমগী থোরক্লিবা ইশুশিংদা খন্ন নৈনবা, তোঙান তোঙানবা, ক্লাস অমদি মহৈরোই কাংলুপকী ওইবা চাংয়েং কয়া চাং নাইনা পাংথোকপা ।
- লাইব্রেরীশিংনা মখোয় মখোয়বু শিজিন্নরিবা মীওই কাংলুপশিংগী অনিংবা অপাম্বা খংদোক্লবা সর্ভে তৌথোক্লগা লাইব্রেরীগী মচাক শাগৎপা ।

- দেব কর্ম্মদা পোৎয়েং পীবদা লাইরিকপুসু মচল অমা ওইহনবা ।
- কনাগুম্বা কনাগুম্বী অমদা খুদোলপোৎ পীবদসু লাইরিক্তা ওইনা পীবা।
- লাইরিক্কী মেলা তোয়না তোয়না শিনবা ।
- লাইরিক ইবা, অফোংবা কাংলুপশিং অমদি সাহিত্যগা মরী লৈনবা সংস্থানশিংনসু লাইরিক্তা মরী লৈনবা থৌরম চাং নাইনা শিনবা ।
- লাইব্রেরী এসোসিয়েসনগুম্বশিংনা লাইব্রেরী নুমিৎ, লাইরিক্কী নুমিৎ, লাইব্রেরী চয়োলনচিংবা পালন তৌবদা মীয়াম খোন্না পাক চাওনা য়াওহন্নবা হোৎনবা ।
- রাজ্যগী থাক্তা লমদম অদুদা ফোংনরিবা লাইরিকশিংগী বিব্লিওগ্রাফী ফোংদোক্তুনা ময়ামদা য়ৌহন্নবা হোৎনবা ।

ব্রারোইশিন

অফবা লাইরিক পাবগী কান্নবা পল্লুবগী লোইবা নাইরোই । ঐখোয়গী সমাজসিনা পামলিবসি, শান্তি লৈবা, তংদু লৈতাবা,মীহাৎ মীপুন লৈতবা, থোং মান্নরা চাওখৎমিন্নবা, মীনা মীগী মমল খঙনবা, অমনা অমবু ইকাই খুম্নবা, নুংশিনবগী অমদি অমত্তা ওইবগী লিপুন্না চেংলবা পুল্লবা অদুগুম্বা সমাজদুনি । পুম্নমকসি ওইহল্লক্লুবা হোৎনবদা লাইরিক্কী জ্ঞানগী তঙাই ফদবদুনি চংলিবসি । মরম অদুনা উপায় কয়া শিজিন্নদুনা মীপুম তিংনা লাইরিক পাবগী হৈনবী শেমগৎতুনা লৈহন্নবা হোৎনমিন্নসি ।



BOOK REVIEW

Local Dailies, Information and People: A Look Back.
By Dr. Keisham Sangeeta Devi. 2007. Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation.
X, 244 p. 23*cm*. Price: Rs.750. ISBN 81-7646-594-1.

Very few researchers and research supervisors have taken interest in studying the otherwise ignored, but much more important subjects, such as, ephemera pouring in plenty and in existence in the information dissemination systems, the library system, collection management system, information center system or print media system. With such facts prevailing, Ms. Keisham Sangeeta Devi's venture of studying information as a socio-economic product on a blue canvas of newspapers containing variety of information as the basic need of all groups of society and the study of one or more aspects of the universe of subjects deserves sheer welcome.

Information is recorded or communicated knowledge gained by man through experience, observation and experiments. Communication is an essential component of information system, without which information cannot reach its destined beneficiary.

The work entitled "***Local Dailies Information and People: A Look Back***" contains *Foreword* by Pradip Phanjoubam, *Acknowledgements* by Sangeeta Devi, six *chapters, Bibliography,* several *Annexures,* and an *Index.*
Chapter-1 Introduction gives a bird's eye view of information communication, media as a source of communication, local print media, the dailies, all making

contributions in dissemination of information to local people. It also briefly talks about certain studies carried out on dailies. Further, it lays down the objectives of the study in hand.

Chapter-2 Information and Media explains the foundation of the work, the concepts/facets related to information and media, the relationship between data, information, knowledge and wisdom, including such issues as, role of information in society, right to information, information communication, government policy on media, and library's role in preservation and dissemination of information contained in local newspapers.

Chapter-3 On the Corridor of Indian Fourth Estate: A Look Back, Part-1 begins with a note acknowledging the main *source* 'History of Journalism: Part II of the Report of the Press Commission, 1955. That exhibits the sincerity and honesty of the scholar shown to authorities. It highlights the historical facts about 'Press in India', the upbringing of press and its freedom of expression, modernization of press, pioneers and leaders of Indian journalism, right to information, the national media policy, and foreign direct investment.

Chapter-4 On the Corridor of Indian Fourth Estate: A Look Back, Part-II starts by giving contents of a footnote, but preferably placed as an explanatory note at the very beginning. The note makes the scholar's intentions and imports clearer. While arguing for the importance of the newspaper, the researcher describes the various phases in the growth and development of journalism in Manipur. Further, the focus is drawn on local press, the government and the underground, Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance,

threats and fears of media, the Association of Journalists, the advancement in local journalism, the women in journalism, the Press and Registration Act. Around Manipur, the researcher has described the media environment of neighbouring states, i.e., the North-East Region.

Chapter-5 Information Flow and Print Media: A Study of Local Dailies in Manipur analyses and critically evaluates the collected data on the umbilical theme of the subject area chosen for study. The theme study is presented in four parts, namely, *Part-1*: Editors' Viewpoint or the content analysis of the published editorials; *Part-2*: Information Contents of Local Dailies or the published news items; *Part-3*: Readers' Viewpoint or the reactions and retortions from the readers community; and *Part-4*: Librarians' Viewpoint.

Chapter-6 Designing a Model for Newspaper Library is very close to the heart of scholar and tries to give a shape to her imagination and aspiration, she has described the dream born out of the widespread newspaper services, the popular need of common public as well as the higher strata in the Manipuri society. She has mustered strong support from the journalists, librarians and the men on street for her scholarly love for the Newspaper Library. She has humbly submitted some workable suggestions contained in this chapter. These suggestions pertain to (a) Joint venture for publishing and selling network for the local dailies, (b) Establishing a Newspaper Library (NPL) in the State, (c) Proposed Model-A of NPL, and Model-B for State Wide Area Network for NPL (MAN-NET).

Allow me to conclude my revisiting the work published by Sangeeta, by my endorsing and reproducing the message

printed on the blurb, "This book is expected to serve teachers and researchers (Why not include research supervisors also!) of Library and Information Science (Why not include training and education in the subject mass communication and journalism!) media professionals, policy makers and the general public. Being one of the firsts of its kind, the book will bring a new dimension in the field of Library and Information Science and other related disciplines, such as, journalism, mass media, public relation, information or knowledge management, and such others".

Reviewed by Dr. S.R.Gupta, M.A., M.L.I.Sc., Ph.D. in LIS (BHU), Reader in Delhi University (Retd. in May 2004), Former Editor, Journal of Library & Information Science (Department of LIS, Delhi University). Dated 30th September 200.7. E-Mail: srg2001@rediffmail.com

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NOTES & NEWS

- Department of Library & Information Science DLIS, MU introduced Master of Library and Information Science (Two Year Integrated Course) from the academic session 2006-07 with intake capacity of 15 students.

- Currently two Major Research Projects under the sponsorship of UGC, New Delhi are being carried out:
  (a) Integrated Rural Development: A Model Integrated Information System for the Development of Rural Areas of Manipur. Dr. Th. Purnima Devi, Pricipal Investigator, L. Shanta Meetei, Project Fellow.

  (b) Personal Collections in Manipur: Indexing & Documentation for Easy Access.
  Dr. Th. Madhuri Devi Principal Investigator.
  Dr.Ch. Ibohal Singh Co-Investigator and A. Ithoi Devi, Project Fellow.

- DLIS, MU in collaboration with Central Reference Library, Kolkata organized Five Day Training Cum Workshop on "*Compilation of Bibliographies in North East Indian Languages*" (with special reference to Manipur Language) on 12th- 16th March, 2007.

- DLIS, MU in collaboration with National Library Kolkata, Organised a Two Day workshop on "*Preservation of Rare Documents (Physical, chemical and Digital*) on 16th & 17th May, 2006 at the Centenary Hall of the University.

- DLIS, Manipur University orgasnised a two Days Talk- Cum Seminar on *"Networking, Resource Sharing and Research Methodology"* on 26-27 May, 2005 at the premises of the Department.

- Manipur University in collaboration with INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad organized Two Day National Convention on *Promotion of Library Automation and Networking in North Eastern Region (PLANNER 2004)* on 4th-5th Nov. 2004.

New Appointment

Dr. Ch Ibohal Singh and Bobby Phuritsabam were appointed as Lecturer at the Department of Library Information Science, Manipur University and joined the department from 11th March 2007 and 10th of 2007 respectively.

Ph.D Awarded

(a) Th. Satyabati devi has been awarded Ph.D for her thesis entitled *"Manuscripts of Manipur: A Study in Modern Perspective"* under the supervision of Dr. Th. Purnima Devi on 28th April, 2006.

(b) G. Padma Devi has been awarded Ph.D for her thesis entitled *"Women Professionals in Libraries: a Study of Manipur"* under the supervision of Dr. R. Lahiri on 8th January 2007.

Books Released

Dr. S.R Gupta Retd Associate Professor, Delhi University released a Book entitled *"Local Dailies, Information and People: A look Back"* authored by Dr. Keisham Sangeeta Devi and published by BRPC, New Delhi on 8th September 2007 at Imphal on the occasion of Inaugural function of the third National Seminar of RAS.

Shri P. Achouba Singh, former Director, Art and Culture, Government of Manipur, who had attended the 19th Foundation Day Celebration of MALA as Chief Guest held at the premises of State Central Library, Old Complex, Imphal on 24th May, 2006, released two books authored by Dr. Ch Ibohal Singh. The books were:

*1]. Health Information System in North East India.*BRPC, New Delhi, 2006.

2].Writings in Library and Information Science in Manipur. Vol-I, MALA, Imphal, 2006.

20th Foundation day of MALA

The 20th Foundation Day of MALA was held on 20th May, 2007 at the premises of the State Central Library, Imphal with Shri N. Kunjamohon Singh and Shri K. Chaoba Singh as Chief Guest and President respectively, in which a number of prominent persons of the State enthusiastically attended.

Library Day Celebration

Library Day was observed by MALA on the occasion of 115th Birth Anniversary of Prof S.R Ranganathan on 12th August, 2007 at the premises of the State Central Library, Imphal. On the occasion, the chief guest, Shri L. Jayanta Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Education, Manipur had enlightened the audience the need and importance of libraries. On the basis of the follow up action being taken up by the government concerning a memorandum submitted by MALA, he also expressed to establish well equipped libraries in the Higher Secondary Schools of the State. The function was graced by Shri Hijam Guno Singh, noted Manipuri writer as Guest of Honour

and Shri K. Chaoba Singh, Predident, MALA presided over the same.

Imphal Book Fair

The 16th Imphal Book Fair was organized at the premises of Hapta Kangjeibung, Imphal during 15-24 Dec, 2007.

Forthcoming Events

For the first time under the sponsorship of RRRLF, Kolkata, MALA and State Central Library, Imphal will jointly organize Churachandpur Book Fair during the First week of February 2008 at Churachandpur, Manipur.

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Report of the National Library Week (NLW) Celebration 14th Nov. to 20th Nov. 2007

14th Nov. 2007

Inaugural function of the National Library Week Celebration-2007 was held at the lecture hall of the Dept. of Library and Information Science, Manipur University with Prof.N.Joykumar Singh, Dean School of Social Science as Chief Guest, Shri Ch.Radheshyam Singh, Librarian Manipur University as Guest of honor, Shri K. Chaoba Singh, President MALA as president of the function. Dr. Th. Purnima Devi, Reader and HOD, Dept. of Library and Information Science was the co-ordinator of NLW Celebration, 2007. Shri Bobby Ph. delivered lecturers and hands on programme on IT application.

15th Nov. 2007

Library awareness program was held at the Langthabal Chingmathak Rongmei Club. Mohan Singh Kabui , Secretary Village Authority and Shyam Kabui, Secretary of the Club graced as the Chief Guest and President. K. Chaoba Singh delivered lectures as Resource Person.

16th Nov. 2007

Library awareness program was held at the Auditorium Hall of Govt. Polytechnic, Takyelpat. Shri Ng. Basantakumar Lecturer (S.G.) and T.Bhabeshwor Singh Sr. Lecturer and Shri R.K. Muktasana Singh graced as the Chief Guest, President and Geust of Honour. K. Chaoba Singh delivered lectures as Resource Person.

17th Nov. 2007

Library awareness program was held at RBC-SSA (Residential BridgeCourse Sarva Siksha Aviyan), Kanchipur High School. N. Tombi Devi, Head Mistress Canchipur High School and N. Inaocha Singh, Co-ordinator

RBC-SSA Imphal West graced as the Chief Guest and President. Dr. K. Sangeeta Devi and Dr. Ch. Ibohal Singh have delivered lectures as Resource Persons.

18th Nov. 2007

Library awareness program was held at Office of the Ithai Youth Club, Bishnupur District. M. Brojen Singh, Pradhan Wangoo Gram Panchayat ,Kumbi Kendra and O. Yaima Singh Member Ward No. 10/8/4, Wangoo Gram Panchayat graced as the Chief Guest and President. Kh. Surachand Singh delivered lectures as Resource Person.

And also Library awareness program was held Heibunglok Youth Club, Heibunglok, Chandel. Th. Koningten, Village Chief, Heibunglok Village; W. Bengam, Khullakpa, Heibunglok Village graced as the Chief Guest and President. And Th. Beham, President, HYC and Ng. Ruwngtin, Secretary, HYC graced as the Guest of Honor. Dr. Ch. Ibohal Singh and N. Inaocha Singh delivered lectures as Resource Persons.

19th Nov. 2007

Library awareness program was held at Social Development Organisation, Thoudam, Thoubal. Th. Krishno Singh, Former Minister, Manipur; Th. Chaoba Singh, Pradhan Leisangthem Gram Panchayat, Thoubal graced the function as the Chief Guest and President. And Mr. Chaoba, Principal of Prabhabati College, Mayang Imphal graced as the Guest of Honor. Dr. Ch. Ibohal Singh, Dr. K. Sangeeta Devi and Kh. Surachand Singh delivered lectures as Resource Persons.

20th Nov. 2007

Valedictory function of the Week long celebration was held at the office premises of the Manipur Library Association (MALA). N. Krishnamohon Singh, Vice President of MALA graced the function as the President. Other members of MALA and invitees were present. With this the National Library Week celebration was concluded.

Recommendations on Libraries of National Knowledge Commission (NKC) 2007

In order to reach the goal of creating a knowledge society, the majority of the people of India must be helped to overcome information poverty. The knowledge deprived have to be given access to relevant and timely information and knowledge to address the roles they should play in the development process. Keeping in mind the fact that the stakeholders of all the focus areas of the NKC mandate will need well organize and systematic library and information services to support all their activities, it was felt that the existing institutions and services are ready for significant change. The commission has therefore made the following recommendations to ensure sustained attention to development of libraries.

- **Set up a National Commission on Libraries**

  There is need of a permanent, independent and financially autonomous statutory body to address all the library related concerns and measures that require attention, if the information and learning needs of the citizens of India are to be met. To launch the process in a mission mode, the Central Government should set up a national Mission on Libraries immediately, for a period of three years. This mission should subsequently be converted into a permanent national Commission.

- **Prepare a National Census of all Libraries**

  A National census of all libraries should be prepared by undertaking a nation wide survey. Collection of census data on libraries would provide baseline data for planning. The task force that has been set up by the department of Culture for this purpose should be given financial and administrative support on a priority basis

(within one year). Survey on user needs and reading habits should be periodic at the national level as part of the National Sample Survey.

- **Revamp Library and Information Science Education, Training and Research Facilities**

  The proposed mission on Libraries must assess as soon as possible the manpower requirements of the country in the area of Library and Information Science management, and take necessary steps to meet the country's requirements through Library and Information Science education and training. To keep the sector abreast of latest developments, necessary encouragement should be given to research after evaluating the research status in this field. Establishing a well equipped institute for advanced training and research in Library and Information Science and services would provide the necessary impetus to this task.

- **Re-assess Staffing of Libraries**

  In the changed context, it is necessary to assess the manpower requirements for different types of libraries and departments of library and information science, keeping in mind job descriptions, pay scales, career advancement, and service conditions.

- **Set up a Central Library Fund**

  A specified percentage of the Central and State education budgets must be earmarked for libraries. In addition, a Central Library Fund should be instituted for upgrading existing libraries over a period of three to five years,initial funding from the government sector may be Rs.1000 crores which may be matched by the private sector through corporate philanthropy. This fund should be administered by the National Mission on Libraries.

- **Modernize Library Management**
  Libraries should be so organized and the staff so trained that they become relevant to user communities (including special groups) in every respect. Also to optimize resources, efforts should be made to synergize the strength of different types of libraries through innovative collaboration. A proposed outline for this modernization includes a model Library Charter, a list of services to be performed by libraries and proposals for a library network and National Repository for Bibliographic Records.

- **Encourage Greater Community Participation in Library Management**
  It is necessary to involve different stake holders and user groups in the managerial decision making process of libraries. These committees should ensure local community involvement and should be autonomous enough to take independent decisions to conduct cultural and educational community based programmes. Libraries should integrate with all other knowledge based information system. In rural areas, the responsibility for village libraries and community knowledge centers must lie with panchayats. These should be set up in school premises or close to them.

- **Promote Information Communication Technology (ICT) Applications in all Libraries**
  The catalogues of all libraries should be put on local, state and national website, with necessary linkages. This will enable networking of different types of libraries and setting up of a National, Repository of Bibliographic Records and a Centralized collaborative virtual enquiry handling system using the latest ICT. To enable equitable and universal access to knowledge resources, libraries should be encouraged to create

more digital resources by digitizing relevant reading material in different languages, this can be shared at all levels. Peer reviewed research papers resulting from publicly funded research should also be made available through open access channels, subject to copyright regulations. The use of open standards and free and open source software is recommended for this.

- **Facilities Donation and Maintenance of Private Collections**

  There are numerous rich, private and personal collections in India which need to be identified, documented and preserved for posterity. While there is a need to decentralized model for identification of personal collections, it is also necessary to sensitize organisations to receive and preserve donations of personal collections through a simplified process. The proposed National Mission may set up a committee on private and personal collections under the chairpersonship of an eminent scholar. Since special facilities for maintaining private or personal collections are not easily available, it is suggested that ten regional centers with specific mandates be set up in different parts of the country for this purpose.

- **Encourage Public Private Partnerships in Development of Library and Information Services**

  Philanthropic organisations, industrial houses and other private agencies should be encouraged through fiscal incentives to support existing libraries or set up new libraries. Also the ingenuity of civil society can be utilized for preparing necessary infrastructure to meet the special ICT needs of libraries and information services.

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GUIDELINES TO CONTRIBUTORS

Original contributions in the form of articles, case studies in the areas of library profession and library movement are invited from practicing librarians, information scientists, social workers and academicians etc.

- Original articles should be submitted in their final form to the editor, Librarygee Eehou (Library Movement). Potential authors may approach the editor informally for advice on the suitability of a topic in advance to submission.
- All papers submitted will be refereed. Manuscript, which has been accepted for publication, becomes the property of the publisher.
- The original manuscript in duplicate should be submitted on A4 or similar size papers, with a double spacing. And also a soft copy (CD) of the article must be submitted. Paper should be in between 3000 to 5000 words in length.
- A complete typescript should include the following:
  Title : As short as possible ; Author(s) : Name with initials & E-mail ID; Address : Position, Department, Affiliation, Full postal address ; Abstract : Approximately 100 words describing the contents of the article
  Keywords : Minimum 5 keywords.
- Any tables or illustrations should be given on separate sheets with the location noted on the text.
- References should be listed together at the end of the paper in numerical order.
- Full reference should include all authors' names and initials, title of the paper, title of the publication, volume and issue number (of journal), year, publisher and form (books, conference proceedings), page number.
- On acceptance of manuscript for publication, it is understood that authors is/are willing to transfer the copyright to the publisher

Send Papers to :

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